MAINE FARMER

AGRICULTURE — MECHANIC ARTS — GENERAL INTELLIGENCE &c.

VOL. XVI. AUGUSTA, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 10, 1848. NO. 32.

MAINE FARMER.

OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN.

CANADA THISTLES.

A PLEA FOR THEM. The Canada thistle, which abounds so extensively in the northern sections of the Union, is a hardy plant, flourishing and thriving in almost every situation, and *"locating,"* as a backwoodsman would say, in every vacant spot and in a great many that are not vacant.

It is a sort of Ishmaelite. Every man's hand is against it, and its hand against every man's. Although it flourishes in many places yet it lives only by sufferance, and no one mentions it but with execrations, and all anathematize it without stint.

We have always supposed that God made it for good and useful purposes, and it was our own ignorance that led us to curse instead of blessing; yet we have never heard any one speak peaceably of it until the other day.

In conversation with Samuel Moody, Esq., of Lisbon, who is an extensive farmer and an observing man, he remarked that he had found the Canada thistle an excellent fertilizer. He was led to this knowledge and conclusion from facts that had occurred upon his own farm. In one of his fields he had quite an area of a stiff clayey soil of a whitish color, on which but little would grow, although he cultivated and seeded it carefully. The seeds of the Canada thistle, from a neighbor's field, were blown upon it plentifully; they came up and grew, and as nothing else would grow there, they were suffered to remain. In a year or two the soil became ameliorated. The decaying and decayed roots and stalks of the thistles furnished a vegetable mould—the grass sprang up, and good crops are now obtained. This is a fact worth remembering, and proves that the thistle, though, like some of the human family, rough and unwelcome, has, nevertheless, some redeeming qualities. In process of time other useful traits will be discovered, which will tend to recommend us to its presence, and cause us to withhold a tithe or two of our maledictions upon it.

EXTIRPATION OF IT. Although this pest may have some good qualities, and leave behind it remains that will enrich the soil, it is nevertheless not a very desirable thing on a farm, and especially upon a grain crop. It was evidently brought from Europe by the early settlers in Canada, either in the forage which they brought on shipboard to sustain the domestic animals which they imported, or in wheat or other grain which they brought with them. From Canada it has been spreading, with more or less rapidity, in a southerly and westerly direction, until it has become pretty widely disseminated.

In 1846, the New York State Agricultural Society offered premiums for the best essay upon the Extirpation of Canada Thistles, and a very good essay was furnished by A. Stevens, Esq., which obtained one of the premiums.

This plant is propagated in two ways—first, by seeds, which being furnished with down, and very light, are wafted by the winds in every direction, until, meeting with obstructions, they are stopped, and collecting, form a bed or plantation, which shews itself the ensuing spring. Thus, they spring up on roadsides—by the sides of walls and fences—wherever a brush heap has been collected—around buildings, such as barns, outhouses, &c. The second mode is by the roots. It has a strong succulent root, that plunges itself abroad in search of nourishment. If this root be cut off, the eyes, like the sections in a polypus, send out shoots to make up the loss, and thus a multiplication of them takes place by the very means often used to kill them. As a farmer once remarked to us, the more you hoe them the more they wont die. By hoeing often enough the vitality of the root will at last become exhausted.

Mr. Stevens, in his essay, mentions the following facts. The State of Vermont, being next to Canada, and the first to be invaded by this *armed foe*, as long ago as 1795 passed a law directing its destruction. The attention of farmers in that section being thus turned to the destruction of a very much dreaded invader, various means were adopted, and it was found not a very difficult thing to subdue; after which, an indifference in regard to it arose. They found that they could destroy it, and the fear of it passed away.

The following methods of destroying them have been found most successful, viz: Mowing them when in blossom, during or just before a rain. Strewing salt on them when young, and letting cattle or sheep, who are fond of the salt, crop them—or mow them and sprinkle salt upon them freely. Cover them up with something that will exclude light and heat—such as apple pumace, straw, boards, &c. Plough them under repeatedly.

Of all these modes, mowing them in a rain, or just before a rain, so that the water may get into the hollow of the stalks, and bring on decomposition, is considered best.

In very stony grounds, salt, sheep and the scythe are the best modes of destroying them.

Where small patches have sprung up, burning over the ground with brush or heaps of logs have been found effectual.

In other places, such as what are called bottom or moist intervales, getting a close compact covering of red-top, or such like fine grass, will choke them out, and by keeping them thus deprived of sun and air, will finally kill them effectually.

In another essay on this subject, by S. E. Todd, to which a premium was also awarded by the Society, it is recommended *to cut them off below the ground with a hoe.* Mr. Todd says—"Any patch of thistles may be *entirely extirminated* by cutting them with a hoe *four times in a season*, if care is taken to cut *every one* a little below the surface of the soil."

ONIONS.

Can any one tell us how to destroy the *infernal* little maggot that kills the onions? We do not know whether they are so destructive in other parts of New England as they are in our neighborhood. We infer, however, that they are not, for if they were, there would be no onions raised. We are sure that Weathersfield is not visited with the little scourge—if it was, the inhabitants would soon exclaim, "Weathersfield's occupation is gone," for sure we are, not an onion would be left to mark the spot.

This little, all-devouring worm is bred in the onion stalk, just above the bulb. The egg is deposited by a fly, either in the middle of the stalk, or in the envelope, we don't know which; but at any rate, the worm is soon found at work in the very centre of it, and soon destroys the whole. The first sign of his existence is the lopping over of the stalk. As sure as you see that, so sure you will find the enemy within. We have suspicions that after he has demolished one onion, he decamps and takes possession of another, but we have never caught him on the march. So destructive has this little pest become, that many among us, who were very successful in raising onions, have given it up and retired from the field beaten. They have tried all the modes recommended to destroy or prevent them, such as tobacco water, burning straw and shavings on the soil, sifting on ashes, and charcoal and lime, &c., &c. All is of no use. The fly has it all its own way, and the onions come up "missing entirely."

We have been appealed to for a remedy to veto their ravages, but we couldn't give it; having long ago tried all we had heard of or could contrive without success. We will suggest the following, which may possibly succeed, namely, sow the onions about this time, or perhaps later. They will grow as large as walnuts by the time cold weather arrives. Take them up, dry them, keep them in a dry place, free from frost, and set them out early in the spring. They will grow and give you an early crop of onions. We have tried this mode before the onion fly was known among us, but not since. If the fly does not sojourn among us all summer, this mode may answer well.

The Western Cultivator published the following, three years ago, showing how the Tartars raised onions. Instead of sowing the seed every year, they dry and smoke, in a chimney, those which they wish to propagate, and in spring, when the time to plant them has arrived, they cut them diagonally into quarters, but so as not to separate the pieces entirely from each other. They set these onions in rows, when thus prepared, in a good soil, well dug, but not freshly manured, at about ten inches from each other, and two inches deep. These onions increase extraordinarily and grow large and strong.

HOW GREAT A DEGREE OF COLD WILL PEACH BUDS BEAR?

M. Quinby, of Coxsackie, N. Y., according to the Cultivator, asserts "that for the last ten years, whenever the mercury has fallen more than eight degrees below zero during the winter, the fruit buds of our peaches have been invariably frozen to death, when it remained above that point, we have always had fruit."

We do not know but this is always the case in New York, but it is not in Maine. It is true, that Maine is not a peach raising country. There are a few raised here—enough to demonstrate that Mr. Quinby's rule does not hold good every where. We have seen some very fine peaches raised by Mr. Fuller of this town, during the summers of 1846 and 1847, and we do know that the tree was exposed more than once, twice or thrice in the winters previous to both of the above named summers to a degree of freezing twice as far below zero as what Mr. Quinby mentions.

Perhaps the destruction of fruit buds, in the situations he mentioned, might be owing more to the sudden transitions from a great cold to a comparatively higher temperature. We have known parlor plants, that had been frozen, saved from destruction by gradually bringing them up to a warmer temperature, when they would have been ruined if allowed to thaw suddenly. The same process with the fruit buds would probably be attended with like results.

VINES ON FOREST TREES.

In travelling through the States of Massachusetts and Connecticut a few years since, I was drawn to observe the quantities of grapes growing wild on vines that were climbing over the tops of forest trees;—most of those which I tasted were of good quality, and they grew in abundance without any care whatever. I have often heard people from the above mentioned States, speak of the excellent grapes that they used to gather from vines on the forest trees. A few years since, a friend of mine took the trouble to collect a quantity of cuttings of the best varieties, which he planted in his garden. The vines, when they grew, were managed with much care, after the manner that Isabella and Catawba vines are, on open trellises. The consequence was, very little fruit was produced, and that of a very poor quality; and as he thought he had done his best, he at length came to the conclusion that it was the change of location that had made such a wonderful change in the fruit. It happened that a few tendrils from one of the vines came in contact with the projecting limb of a plumb tree, and in a short time the shoots reached the top of the tree, and the next year the owner was gratified to see good fruit, and of as good flavor as any that he had ever tasted of the kind in their native place. In several instances I have known Isabella vines to run rampant over the tops of large trees, and they have never failed to produce large crops of grapes every year, of better quality than any that I have ever eaten grown on trellised vines, and without any labor being expended. There is one vine now growing in this town, that produces more grapes than any other six that are managed in the ordinary way; and what I wish to suggest is this: why cannot Isabella and Catawba grapes be raised to any extent throughout our whole country, on the tops of the scattering trees in the fields, and along the borders of woodlands, and woody ravines, without any labor being expended or required, except in planting the vines, and training them up a permanent post set for that purpose? There should be three shoots fastened to the sides of the post, with loops of leather, until the beginning of March in the second year, at which time the number should be reduced to one, which is to make the trunk of the vine. It should be protected while it is small with stakes, to prevent injury by cattle or other animals. The vine needs the support of the post until the tendrils obtain permanent hold of the limbs of the tree, and the body attains sufficient size to withstand anything that may come against it. The vines should not be set near the body of the tree, because the ground is already occupied by the roots of the tree—but directly under the extremities of the branches on the south side, where the vine will receive the warmth of the sun. If the soil is not first rate, it should be taken away and replaced with at least one cart load of rich sods from the road-side, which is much better than any highly manured soil for the vine or any fruit tree. Much has been written on the management of vines, with many precise rules for pruning, training, manuring, &c., which all amounts to nothing with farmers generally, who have no time to devote to such work. All that our native vines want is plenty of space to extend over, and plenty of air and sun, all of which they receive perfectly if they are allowed to run over the tops of the trees. Another advantage in planting vines in the situations that I have described, is that they are rendered more lasting, and will produce fruit for several generations, judging from specimens that I have seen growing in different parts of our country. Writers compute the age of the vine at two hundred years, and they have been known to reach a much greater age; hence in planting a vine we are doing work that need not be repeated soon in the same place if properly done.

[Albany Cultivator.] I. HILDRETH.

ON TOPPING CORN.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—As the season is approaching, when the topping and blading of corn, for the purpose of fodder, will again be practised, with the reprobation of some and the commendation of others—all good and practical men—who have not, even yet, decided the question of injury done to the crop; permit me to copy from the Journal of a very intelligent writer the following, which coincides with my own experience, and is of much importance at the present moment.

"On the 20th day of August, one row of corn, in a field of 13 acres, was topped, to ascertain how the plant would bear early cutting. And on the 2d day of September following, another row was topped, leaving a third row between these, untopped, until the time of ripening, when they were all cut up by the roots, and hauled in and set up separately, under my own inspection, being husked and measured on the 8th day of November, with great care, the experiment of early topping being considered by many as having done no injury, at least, in appearance. The row that had not been topped, produced nine bushels and five-eights of corn in the ear; one of the rows that had been topped measured seven bushels and six-eights, the other, seven bushels and three-eights of corn in the ear. The injury done by this mode of management was however, clearly visible to those not blinded by prejudice, before the three experimental rows were cut; for, throughout the rows of those that had been topped, the husks were dry and open; while on the row that had been left uncut, they retained a greenish hue, and were close set to the ear, when the plants were cut off by the roots."

Thus far the account; to which might no doubt have been added the fact, that the injury done to the quality of the corn was as great as that, so perceptible, in the diminution of quantity, by topping the crop before it was fully ripe—a fact worth knowing.

[Boston Cultivator.] JOSHUA NORTON.

ANOTHER FACT RELATIVE TO THE POTATO DISEASE. At the late meeting of the Executive Committee of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society, held at Buffalo, Mr. F. J. Betts, of Newburgh, communicated the following information relative to the disease of the potato:—"I have this year planted potatoes in my forcing house, which ripened some three weeks since, and upon digging them I found several entirely rotten. I deem this fact of some importance in ascertaining the nature of the disease, as it certainly refutes some of the theories in respect to it. The house is kept at as even a temperature as practicable, without the use of artificial heat, and the ground is continually moist; neither sudden alterations of heat, therefore, nor sudden changes from dry to wet, can be the cause of the disease. The soil is made 3 1-2 feet deep, very rich, from an admixture of well-rotted manure, muck, and shell marl, and limed very heavily. Such are the facts, and they may assist in arriving at some just conclusions in respect to the disease."

A PROFITABLE SPEECH. A correspondent of the Farmer's Cabinet, says that after hearing an excellent speech from Dr. Darlington, before the Philadelphia Agriculutural Society, on the proper use and care of implements, he was induced to make such useful repairs, provide a tool house, and keep his implements in so much better order than before, that "he calculates his savings in wear and tear of tools, since the delivery of that speech, has not been less than $50 per annum; while the time gained by having everything in its place, was worth as much more"—adding $100 a year to his income.

THE COW—HER DISEASES AND MANAGEMENT.—No. IV.

An affection in the cow, which is regarded of much importance, is inflammation of the stomachs. From the complex structure of these parts of the animal, they cannot fail frequently to be the subjects of disease, as she has no less than four of these for the preparation of her food, each of which may occasionally be disordered; but the first and third stomachs are oftener the seat of attack than the other two.

Inflammation of the First Stomach. This disorder is often difficult to ascertain; being slow in its progress, and therefore, is the more alarming, as the danger may proceed too far before it is discovered. It generally arises from the food of the animal not undergoing a proper rumination (chewing of the cud,) by which the process of digestion is interrupted, and it does not pass off as it should do. By this means, too great a distention of the organ takes place, and the contents being acted upon by heat and fermentation, inflammation unavoidably ensues. This disorder is more common in winter than in summer, when dry food is used, which is so apt to lay long in the stomach.

The first symptoms of the disease are a swelling with heat; the animal walks, or rather moves, with uneasiness and fear. Her breath is hurried, and smells strong; the skin fits tight to the ribs; and she feels much pain on pressing down, or pinching, the fore part of the back with the hand.

In curing this disease, the first object is to clear the stomach of its contents; and this will best be done by administering the following dose, well mixed together, and given to the cow in two quarts of whey, or water gruel, with a pint of ale, or beer, and a half pint of molasses—

Epsom salts, ½ lb.; saltpetre (nitre), 1½ oz.; cream tartar, ½ oz.; anise seed, ½ oz.; coriander seed, ½ oz.; fenugreek, ½ oz.; laudanum, 3 drachms; linseed oil, 3 gills.

Before this operates, in order to excite the action of the bowels, a laxative clyster may be given, formed of the following ingredients:

Epsom salts, 2 oz.; common salt, a handful; sweet oil, ½ pint; water gruel, 3 pints.

In this inflammation, bleeding forms a principal means of cure, and should be performed as soon as the disease is discovered, in a quantity proportioned to the urgency of the case; though it should not be less than three pints, or two quarts.

When the more alarming symptoms are thus abated by a repetition of these remedies, as far as may have been proper, then some invigorating plan must be had recourse to, though it must be conducted with judgment and discretion, and medicines of a heating nature not carried too far. Gentle stimulants are therefore most proper, which will promote digestion, and not excite too powerfully the action of the stomach. Such, for instance, as the following:

Epsom salts, 3 oz.; saltpetre, ½ oz.; valerian, ½ oz.; gentian, ½ oz.; ginger and long pepper, 3 drachms each.

To be given in a pint and a half of camomile tea, and three gills of mild beer, or ale, and repeated once a day till the animal recovers.

Much attention must be paid to the food and drink that is given to the cow when thus diseased. Nothing cold should be allowed to be taken into the stomach, and the diet should consist of warm mashes, or Indian-meal gruel, and the lightest kinds of food, which should sparingly be given, at the same time. Even when the recovery takes place, the same caution should be observed both with respect to the food and drink; for when the appetite returns, the animal will be very apt to overload her stomach, which, being still weak, may be unable to throw it off, if left to her own will in taking it.

Inflammation of the Third Stomach. This disease is equally frequent as that of the first stomach, and is commonly known by the names of "maw," "fardal bound," and "lakeburn." It is attended with great danger, if proper steps are not taken to remove it before it gains ground. No time, therefore, should be lost to give the animal relief and check its progress. It is most prevalent in dry summers, and in the latter part of the year.

Several causes give origin to this complaint, the most frequent of which is the cow not having a sufficient quantity of water to drink, as happens in time of drought, when cattle are at grass, and the springs and streams are nearly dry. Hence the food is imperfectly prepared for digestion; and besides this, the water drunk is often of a bad quality, from the habit cows have of standing in the water to cool themselves, where they stale and dung, and thus render it unwholesome. Their food, in consequence of wanting proper dilution, becomes so very dry, that on entering the third stomach (which is of a particular structure, divided into folds,) it clogs up the folds, and, by stagnation, turns hard and black, forming a kind of cake betwixt each fold, which never fails to produce inflammation. Besides this cause, the disease may also proceed from poor pasturage, either from the produce of the land being naturally so, or the animal being too long on it at a late season of the year, when it cannot afford an adequate supply of digestible nourishment. The same effect may also arise from the animal eating astringent matter, such as sumach, oak leaves, &c.

The symptoms of this malady are a loss of milk, with little or no appetite; a fullness of the body may also be perceived, and a purging takes place, but only in small quantities at a time, of a dark color, and of a disagreeable smell. When made to walk, or turn suddenly round, the animal will groan, and betray much uneasiness; a cough sometimes ensues; the least exercise fatigues and occasions a shaking of the flank; the extremities of the ears and legs feel cold; and as the disease increases there comes on a difficulty of breathing, with a quick pulse, and apparently much restlessness. When fatal, this malady terminates in mortification.

In order to stop the progress of this disease, the first point will be to bleed as early as possible, to the extent of a pint and a half to a quart, according to the violence of the symptoms, and the strength of the animal; and if in very high condition, from two to three quarts will not be too much. Indeed, in certain cases of high inflammation, and much quickness of the pulse, four or five quarts have been taken with advantage in mitigating the disease. In all cases of active inflammation, it is to be observed, that one large bleeding will do more service, and check the disease at once, than a number of small ones. These bleedings are to be repeated once every twelve or fourteen hours, the necessity of which will be judged of by the violent symptoms of inflammation continuing unabated. The repetition of bleeding, however, should never be to the same extent as at first. This practice is to be succeeded by the following mixture, to be given to the animal at one dose, in two quarts of water gruel with a pint of molasses:

Flour of sulphur, 12 ounces; camphor, 1½ drachms; nitre, 1½ oz.; anise seed and cumin seed, ½ oz. each.

In two hours after the drink is administered a pint of linseed oil is to be given in one quart of strong decoction of camomile flowers, in which one ounce of gum Arabic has been dissolved. This will more powerfully assist the operation of the other medicines, and will be a means of dislodging the hard aliment from the folds of the stomach. The operation of the medicine is generally in twelve hours after it is given; sometimes it is as early as seven or eight hours.

Of all medicines, purgatives are best suited to remove this disease, by their operating upon its cause, which is a retention of dry food in the folds of the stomach; and in cases of dissection, the first stomach is always found very full, from the circumstance of there being no digestion nor passage through the other. Clysters, in this disease, have no effect, as the cause is too distant for their operation.

The first marks of the medicine being successful, is its bringing away pieces of black, caked matter; their thickness being generally about that of a half dollar. This appearance indicates certain recovery, if, at the same time, the animal seems inclined to drink. After the operation of the purgatives, the following medicine may be administered:

Epsom salts, 3 oz.; nitre, valerian, and gentian, each, ½ oz.; gum myrrh, ginger, and long pepper, each, 3 drachms.

To be given in a pint and a half of camomile tea and a pint of ale for one dose, which may be repeated once a day, or once every other day. In the above prescription the salts are used in a small quantity, to keep the body laxative; and the other materials will give tone to the stomach, and will enable it to throw off the remaining part of the indigestible food which overloads it.

After this, the food and drink of the cow should be the same as recommended for the after-treatment of the inflammation of the first stomach; namely, to avoid giving any thing cold, at the same time, making use of diluent drinks. [American Agriculturist.

THE NEW DIVING BELL.

We gave, on Thursday last, a partial description of a diving bell that had been invented and built by a young Boston mechanic. Our account was as full as we had liberty to present at the time. Since then the bell has been practically tested, and the result has been entirely satisfactory, fully answering the sanguine anticipations of the inventor. This bell is the invention of Mr. J. Avery Richards, foreman in the philosophical instrument establishment of Mr. J. M. Wightman, Cornhill, and reflects great credit on him as a mechanic capable of working out the conception of his own brain, and applying it practically to the purpose intended. It is entirely original with him. It is a close instrument of cast iron, and weighs six thousand pounds, with space enough in the well room for a thousand pounds of lead ballast, if required. Its form is an elongated globe, seven feet in height by five in diameter, with glass windows on four sides, and two arms of a peculiar construction passing through its sides, at the control of the operator. With these arms articles can be hooked up or grappled, and a chain cable attached to a sunken wreck. There are tubes for the admission of fresh, and to carry off the foul air, and for conversation. The interior is spacious enough to contain three persons, and two can work in it conveniently, remaining in it any length of time, with perfect ease and safety.

Yesterday the bell was taken on board the lighter sloop Noddle, Captain Cumminsky, who, with the inventor and his assistants, proceeded down to Light House Channel, where the instrument was rigged and hoisted overboard and sunk to the depth of *one hundred and twenty-six feet*, where it remained one hour. When hoisted up and opened, it was found to be perfectly tight, notwithstanding the immense pressure to which it had been exposed at this great depth. Every thing being satisfactory to Mr. Richards and his party, Mr. Samuel Rumrell, who has had some experience with sub-marine apparatus, in company with Mr. E. A. Child, entered the Bell, and the head was screwed on, and let down *ninety-five feet*, at which depth they remained *one hour and ten minutes*. A free conversation was kept up with them all this time through a tube 133 feet in length. They were very anxious to be let down to the bottom, 126 feet, but it was thought prudent not to let them any lower, the rigging not being suitable, in case of any accident, and not working quick enough from so great a depth. They make quite a favorable report of their doings "down below." The air was perfectly pure and easily breathed. They were as comfortable as they would have been in a small close room. They could see objects, by calculation, from 15 to 20 feet in all directions. The arms worked perfectly easy. The light was sufficient for them to read a newspaper, and see the small figures on an ivory thermometer. The thermometer on deck stood at 86 deg.; in the bell, when lowest, at the depth of 95 feet, it indicated 68 deg., a difference of 18 degrees.

The operation of the compass was noted, but there was a doubt about its traversing perfectly. Further experiments will be made when the bell is so rigged that it will have a rotary motion. When they were at the lowest depths, the bell was struck with a hammer, and the blows were distinctly heard by those in the sloop, but the sound seemed to come from a very great distance. When about 70 feet down they passed into a stratum of deep green water, which slightly dimmed the light in the bell; it was like the effect of a cloud passing over the sun. The only annoyance they encountered was from a large sculpin, who was detected several times rather saucily looking in at one of the windows. The operation of the instrument, on the whole, was entirely satisfactory. Mr. Richards is quite confident he can attain a depth of 200 feet with perfect safety, and that his bell will bear a pressure of 200 pounds to the square inch, but at this depth his arms cannot be worked so easily, in consequence of the great density of the water. It is believed that the descent here made was from 20 to 30 feet lower than has ever been accomplished by man. Sixty or seventy feet is the lowest depth before attained, that we have accounts of. The lowest depth ever gone in England was about seventy feet. Persons went down to the deck of the Royal George, sunk in the British Channel, for the purpose of blowing her up, which was partially accomplished.

The advantages of this Bell over all others heretofore constructed are, its capability of being worked in deep sea, its simplicity, the ease with which it can be operated, the view it affords of objects, the comfort and perfect safety it secures to the operator, and the indefinite time he can remain under water. We look upon the invention as a curious and valuable one, another step in the progress of art over the element of water, one which will lead to the revelation of many of the mysteries and riches of the great deep, which have been hitherto hidden from our sight,—

"Where rolls the huge leviathan o'er the sands
Glistening with shipwrecked treasures."

The inventor has taken measures to secure a patent in this country, and also in England.

[Boston Transcript.

[From Godey's Lady's Newspaper.]

THE SHEPHERD BOY.

FROM THE GERMAN OF HEINE.

Kingly sits the shepherd stripling,
Grassy hillock is his throne;
O'er his head the glorious sunshine,
At his feet a flowery crown.

Round him all his loyal courtiers
Frolic on the grassy heights,—
Sprightly calves for cavaliers,
Gentle sheep for red-cross knights.

Sportive kids are his court-players;
Birds their liquid cadence swell,
Joining in melodious concert,
Warbling flute and tinkling bell.

And they sing and play so sweetly,
And such gentle vigils keep,
Waterfall and rustling foliage,
That the monarch sinks to sleep.

When he sleeps, a faithful regent
Watches near him—his good hound
Keeps the herds, while his loud bellowing
Makes the rocks re-echo round.

Sleeping lies the rural sovereign,
Heavy is his crown to bear;
Ah! I would that my crown also,
Were, like his, untouch'd by care.

In my gentle Queen's embraces
I would pour my heart's deep sighs;
And my hoard of regal treasure
Garner in her loving eyes.

ANNA.

INORGANIC ELEMENTS OF NUTRITION.

All the world over, there are certain elements called inorganic, ten in number, which enter into the composition of every fertile soil, viz: potash, soda, lime, magnesia, alumina, oxide of iron, phosphoric acid, sulphuric acid, chlorine, and silica, and in some soils an additional inorganic element is found in minute proportion, called maganese.

The most abundant of these elements is silica, constituting, in different soils, from one-fourth to more than three-fourths of their entire weight. Of this element the common flint is a specimen. In its pure state it is perfectly insoluble in water. In combination with other bodies, however, as potash or soda, for instance, it loses its insoluble character, and becomes food for the growing plant. In the straw of the various kinds of grain, this element greatly predominates over every other, and indeed over all others. In that of wheat it constitutes sixty-five parts in a hundred. It is this which imparts stiffness to the straw, and enables it to maintain its upright position. Those plants which are unable to stand upright, as the pea, the potato, and other vines, are found to contain a very small proportion of silica. And Professor Norton, of Yale College, analyzed some straw of oats which grew upon a field on which no kind of grain was able to maintain its upright position, and found a very great deficiency of this element. It is as a silicate of potash, or silica in combination with potash, (the same combination which forms glass) that produces this effect. It is this which gives to the straw its glazed appearance. So abundant is this element, in almost all soils, that it very seldom becomes necessary to supply it by artificial means.

The straw is also found to contain potash, about one-eighth, lime about one-sixteenth, sulphuric acid in nearly the same proportion, magnesia about one-twenty-fifth, phosphoric acid about one-thirty-fourth, and chlorine, oxide of iron, and soda, in minute proportions.

In the kernel of the different kinds of grain, on the other hand, but little more than a trace of the element which so greatly predominates in the straw, (silica,) is to be found. The predominating element in the kernel is phosphoric acid, constituting about one-half of its entire composition. And the reason of this difference is seen in the fact, that in building up the animal system there is little use for silica, whereas phosphoric acid comes largely into requisition. In combination with lime, it constitutes about one-half of the substance of the bones. It is this which imparts solidity and hardness to bones. It can be dissolved out of them, leaving the residue a soft, pliable, elastic substance. Phosphoric acid, as well as sulphuric acid, also enters, to a considerable extent, into the composition of the brain.

A kernel of wheat consists also of potash about one-fourth, magnesia about one-eighth, soda about one-eleventh, lime about one-thirty-fourth, and a small proportion of sulphuric acid, oxide of iron, and silica.

These elements in the soil, derive their origin from the gradual crumbling away and decomposition of the rocks, which form the crust of the globe. And the peculiar properties of different soils, are found to correspond with those of the rocks from which they are derived. The process of decomposition through the action of air and moisture, must, of course, be slow, but yet, sufficient, in the lapse of ages, to produce immense results. The process may be accelerated, and indeed rendered in many cases almost instantaneous, by means of artificial appliances. And these elements, as they exist in the soil, in a state of disintegration, or decomposition, may be re-combined in their due proportions, and again take the form of solid rock. It is but recently that we announced the fact that Mr. Pepper, of Albany, had taken out a patent for forming a rock from a composition of alumina, silica, &c., which is harder and more enduring than the hardest marble, upon which nothing but the diamond can make the slightest impression.

These inorganic elements, (elements of mineral origin) constitute about nine-tenths of the soil. If we leave out the silica, the remaining inorganic elements, constitute but about one-fifth part of the soil. The elements then which are liable to become exhausted, and need to be supplied by special manures, constitute but a small proportion of the aggregate of the soil, and several of these elements exist in very minute proportions. And yet, in their due proportion they are as essential to the growth of the plant, as those which exist in the greatest proportion.

We see then the reason why a very small quantity of some mineral often produces such wonderful results. Sixty pounds of plaster, (sulphate of lime) will often produce a ton and a half to two tons more of hay to the acre, than could have been produced without its application. And similar results are obtained from the application of other elements, in equally small proportion. And how is it, that so large returns are gained from so small an application, that the result is so disproportioned to the means employed? Plainly, upon the principle, that, for lack of this single element, all the other elements were rendered comparatively unavailable. These elements existed in the soil, and were within reach of the roots of the growing plant, previous to the application of the deficient one, in as great abundance as afterwards, but without the aid of that single one, they could not form those combinations, which are essential to the building up of the living structure.

We also see the reason why the application of these deficient elements is often regarded as very exhausting to the land. For a few years most luxuriant crops will follow the application of plaster or lime, and then the soil refuses to make its accustomed returns, and is apparently, and in fact, smitten with barrenness. And what is the cause? Simply, that while one deficient element has been supplied, some other element has been exhausted by the immense crops consequent upon the application of the deficient one. In the application of a deficient element then, care should be taken, lest to supply the luxuriant crops which follow, some other element should be exhausted.

We see the reason, too, why the application of certain elements, produces such wonderful effects upon some soils, and no effect at all upon others. They would of course produce no effect at all upon soils in which they already existed in sufficient quantity.

[Michigan Farmer.

FACTS IN REGARD TO CUTTING UNRIPE CORN. It is stated in the American Farmer, that Indian corn, if cut many days before it is fairly glazed, will ripen, and that, too, in most instances, without any apparent diminution either in quantity or quality of the grain. In several instances, which have fallen under the observation of the editor of that paper, it has, when cut at the roots before the kernels had become fairly "specked," filled even more rapidly than while standing. That the stalks afford nutriment, even for some days after cutting, he says has been fully demonstrated by the fact, that an ear, plucked at the time of cutting, will shrivel and be very imperfect; whereas those that remain, will "fill out" and become sound corn.

KILLING ANIMALS IN THE NIGHT. Dumas states that animals killed towards the middle of the night furnish meats which are more readily preserved, than do those which are slaughtered in the day time. This seems to indicate that the meat most suitable for preservation, is that which is taken from the animal when its respiration is least developed, and its temperature is at the lowest point. The flesh of animals when killed after a long run is unfit for keeping, and this is considered a proof that a quickened respiration, and a highly developed temperature are conditions unfavorable to its preservation.

[Albany Cult.

A remarkable rose, called the "Maiden Blush," is growing in St. Louis. Through the centre of each rose upon the tree, a stalk or stem has pushed forward producing other roses.

A Locomotive saw mill has been attached to an engine on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, to run between the several depots for the purpose of sawing wood for the locomotives.

When does a sculptor explode in strong convulsions? When he makes *faces* and *busts*.

The Maine Farmer; A Family Newspaper, Devoted to Agriculture, Mechanic Arts, Literature, General Intelligence, &c. &c.

MAINE FARMER.

AUGUSTA, THURSDAY, AUG. 10, 1848.

WHAT IS A COTTAGE?

In old times the term cottage used to signify a small house in the country, of the simplest construction, for the residence of persons who were poor, or, at any rate, not very rich. At the present day, the term cottage is often applied to some stately mansion in the town, as well as country, and which our honest old ancestors would have sooner called a palace than a cottage. The term, therefore, seems to be losing its distinctive meaning, and is becoming a sort of indefinable word, or phrase, which may be used to suit the whim or fancy of any one. If a man builds a house different in style, or form, from any thing around him, or ever before seen, he has only to call it a cottage and it is all right; no matter how large, or how tall, or how expensive or incongruous in its design, the term cottage covers it all up, and there is no more to be said. Now we object to this abuse of the "King's English." It is "against all rule," and subversive of every thing definite in our "mother tongue"; besides being a barbarous onslaught on the sentiment of some of the most touching poetry in the English language. In looking over "Ranlett's Architect," (a very excellent common sense work, now in the course of publication, and which every one who undertakes to build houses should have, and which those who wish to procure can find at Fenno's,) we find that he has some remarks upon this very subject, and that the present use of this and some other terms does not meet his approbation. We like his remarks, and take the liberty to quote the following, to which we say "amen." "To violently pervert to other uses one of the sweetest words in our homely language, and thus destroy its meaning, is a profanation we cannot sanction." At the same time he confesses that we have no appropriate name for the dwellings which people of cities erect for their occasional residence in the country, and which are too large and costly to be called cottages. He has come to the conclusion to let them go by the term "villa," although, as he says, with "an awkward feeling that we are using a word to perform a duty which it has no right to do."

In another page he observes that "modern refinement has naturalized in our language an embarrassing wealth of terms for dwellings, so that when a house is spoken of, it is quite impossible to form a correct idea of its size, without the aid of a qualifying adjective, yet the names for different kinds of houses in the pure Anglo-Saxon are very few and expressive,—hut, hovel, cottage, hall, and castle. These were all the names that were used to designate the various dwellings which our ancestors inhabited, from the king down to the swine herd, and even now it would be infinitely more convenient if none others were used. But there is a most whimsical and embarrassing variety of terms which we now apply to our houses. We seem to have been at a "feast of languages," and stolen a new name for each one of our dwellings. Besides the expressive old Anglo-Saxon names of hut, hovel, cot, hall, and castle, we have our villas, chateaux, mansions, palaces, verandas, casinos, and shanties. We have a strange propensity to affix magnificent names to mean objects; but this does not arise from vanity so much as from the servile habit of seeking in the past for precedents for our present conduct. A new condition of society has created the necessity for new names, which we have not the boldness to invent for the new things which our necessities create." We agree with Mr. R. in this, but, if we have not ingenuity enough to invent appropriate names wherewith to christen our new creations and constructions, we ought at least to have honesty enough not to steal the established names of old things and pervert their meaning by attaching them to things wholly different from what they originally signified. It is bringing our "vernacular" into a strange "conjumblement."

TROUBLES AT RIO. All negotiations between Rosas and the British and French plenipotentiaries have been broken off, and the blockade of the Rio de La Plata again rigidly enforced.

POISON LIQUOR IN PARIS. The brandy supposed to be poisoned by the insurgents of Paris, has been analysed and found to contain a decoction of tobacco. This was probably put in to make it a little more *fuddlesome*, and not to kill any body. Tobacco and grog usually go together in the army.

A FEMALE GENERAL. In Russia the Emperor measures honors by military titles. Fifty-five years ago a poor, bare-legged Scotch girl went to St. Petersburg with the family of a trader, who dismissed her, and she was employed in the nursery of the emperor Paul. Among other things she taught the present emperor the English language, and when he had grown up and was married, he made her the chief of his nursery establishment, and has created her a general, with the honors and decorations of the order of St. Andrew. There are a great many female *commanders*, but few of them are generals.

HIGH DUTIES. The Monte Videon government have remodeled their scale of duties on imports so that a barrel of flour pays a duty of nineteen dollars. We should call that a protective, prohibitory, revenue tariff.

PIGEONS VS. STEAM. A Bostonian went to Halifax in Nova Scotia with a lot of carrier pigeons to let off on the arrival of the steamer Europa in that port. The steamer arrived in Boston, but where are the pigeons?

HOLDEN'S DOLLAR MAGAZINE for August is a capital number. It is one of the best monthlies extant, and decidedly the cheapest. How the proprietor manages to get up so good a work for so small a sum, is a mystery to us. It is published in New York, by Charles W. Holden, to whom all letters containing subscriptions should be addressed.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for August is one of the best numbers ever issued. For the ladies, "Godey" stands unrivalled. We have spoken of this publication so often, that further notice is unnecessary.

FOR BOOTHBAY. We are requested to state that the steamer Phœnix will make a trip to Boothbay to-day, (Thursday.) She will return on Friday. Her regular days are Mondays and Tuesdays.

HYDROPATHY. We have received from our old friend, Dr. Josiah Prescott, of Farmington, a circular, by which we see that he has become attached to the Waterford watercure establishment, which was started by Drs. Farrar and Kittredge. It is now under charge of Farrar and Prescott. We have long known Dr. P. as a scientific and experienced physician, and should feel full confidence in his good judgment in the administration of what many consider a very simple but what is in reality a very powerful remedial agent, cold water. An agent which to apply safely requires caution, experience, judgment, and skill. In a great many chronic cases, the application of the hydropathic system, with the proper adjuvants of diet and systematic regimen, is perhaps the very best that can be used, and under the care of those well versed in the physiology of the human system and the various types of disease, often effects astonishing cures.

SQUASH PIE ON THE 4TH INST. On the 4th ult., the editor regaled himself on pumpkin pie, the vegetable being the production of last year. His report of the case "waked up" our friend, James Page, Esq., of this town, who, on the 4th inst., presented to the "office hands" a delicious squash pie, for which he has their thanks. The squash was a New York variety, and was of last year's growth. It shew no signs of decay until the day previous to its manufacture into pie, when a slight spot was discovered around the stem. †

MEXICAN EMIGRANTS. Quite a number of emigrants have come from Mexico with our army. We suppose it is a fair swap for the Yankees who are "*settling*" and have been *settled* in Mexico.

ROBERT OWEN. The celebrated Owen has offered to give the French Government a plan whereby they can give employment to the populace, and keep them quiet. We hope he will succeed better than he did at New Harmony.

NOMINATIONS. The Democrats of Kennebec have made the following nominations:—For Senators, John Hubbard, Anson P. Morrill, Harrison A. Smith; for County Treasurer, Daniel T. Pike; for County Attorney, George W. Bachelder; for County Commissioner, Tufton Simpson.

RISE IN VALUE. Fifty or sixty years ago the site of Cincinnati could be had for the price of a good farm. The valuation is now thirty-eight millions of dollars.

LADY EDITOR. Lady Editors are getting quite common, and they are not slow at the business. The famous Lady Blessington has assumed the Editorship of the London Lady's Newspaper.

WOULDN'T BELIEVE HIM. Smith O'Brien, one of the Irish repealers, has been tried for sedition and treason, and although he boasted of both, the jury acquitted him.

COPPER SMELTING. The smelting of copper from the western mines has been commenced at Birmingham, in Michigan. That section of the Union will be the great source of this valuable metal.

CORRECTING THE PROOF. The model artists headed their bill, in Cincinnati, with "Rare Attraction." Some wag of a boy changed the R to a B, and made it read right, "Bare Attraction."

RICH SKELETON. The skeleton of an Indian has been found in Vincennes, ornamented with fourteen ounces of silver.

PEOPLING THE ISLANDS. The French Government have concluded to send six thousand of their insurgent prisoners to the Marquesas islands in the Pacific Ocean. This is colonizing on a grand scale.

COLORED GOVERNORS. The French Government have sent two colored men as Governors, one of them to Martinique and one to Gaudaloupe.

WHAT SORT OF A BIRD IS HE? That wicked wag of a "London Punch," says Louis Napoleon was hatched from a goose egg in an eagle's nest. What sort of a *fut* has he got?

WHEELING UP. Steamers have been built in Wheeling, Va., this summer, to the amount of $180,000.

LICENSES. According to accounts, not less than four thousand taverns have been or will be licensed this year in the *little* city of New York.

SOCIAL—VERY. The socialists are accused of associating iron and copper during the late insurrection in Paris, by piercing iron balls with pieces of copper wire, in order to make them more poisonous.

THINGS BY THEIR RIGHT NAMES. A Spanish paper has been started in New Orleans, called the "Poor Devil." It advocates the establishment of an independent republic along the Sierra Madre.

A GREAT MANY DEAD. There must have been *great mortality* among *epistles* during the past year, as it is reported that nearly *two millions of "dead letters"* have been received at the dead letter office. On being dissected, $20,000 worth of property was found among them. Of course they didn't *die insolvent*.

CHOLERA IN MOSCOW. This terrible disease rages in Russia and in Moscow. The deaths by it have come up to one thousand a day.

AEROPATHY. This is the age of "*pathies*." We have hydropathy, homeopathy, allopathy, and now comes "*aeropathy*," introduced by Dr. Chapponier, and which is practiced by administering medical agents through the lungs, in the form of vapor.

The skunk must be a powerful aeropathist.

DOCTORS IN OFFICE. In the new French Government, M. Bucher, President, M. Recurt, Vice President of the National Assembly, and M. Trelat, Minister of Public Works, are all of the medical profession. The French Government needed a little physic, and are in a fair way to get it.

CHLOROFORM AND ETHER. Dr. Nurmeley of Leeds, in England, has been engaged some months in experimenting with these two substances, and pronounces sulphuric ether to be the safest and least noxious to life.

Chloroform requires great care, and the boundary up to a fatal dose not well marked.

MEXICAN REPUBLIC. The New Orleans Delta is satisfied that an independent republic will soon spring up along the Sierra Madre. Yes, but will it stay sprung up?

MONUMENT TO GRAFF. The city of Philadelphia has erected a monument at Fairmount water works, to Frederic Graff, the man who designed and executed the works. He *watered* them and they honor him.

KIT CARSON ALIVE AND A KICKING. The celebrated voyageur so useful to Col. Fremont in his explorations, was reported as dead, having been sent with despatches from California, "long time ago." He recently popped out of the woods, all of a sudden, at St. Louis. He reports several attacks and skirmishes from Indians, and the death of paymaster Spaulding.

DEATH FROM A BEE STING. An English paper mentions the death of a woman who had been in the habit of hiving bees when they swarmed, occasioned by a sting on the thumb. Some years ago we knew an old gentleman, in Oxford county, killed by the stinging of a bee on the nose. The nervous system seemed to be exceedingly affected, and became so deranged that the heart ceased to perform its functions, and death ensued.

DEATH BY A PITCHFORK. A man by the name of Keppel, in Germantown, after gathering a load of weeds, placed the pitchfork in such a position that by the backing of the horse the prongs were forced into his breast and killed him. People sometimes push the handle of a pitchfork into a load of hay, leaving the prongs projecting out, and we have seen accidents occur, by similar movements of the team, to those behind.

THE BIGGEST BUILDING AT ALL. It is said that the largest building in America is now in the course of construction at the freight depot of the Albany and Boston Railroad, in East Albany. It will contain a million and a half of bricks, and cost $100,000.

PROLIFIC. A Mrs. Dealy, in Jackson county, Missouri, is the mother of twenty-eight children, by one husband. She ought to have a township of land given her. If the children follow suit they will soon fill it.

GERMANY AND RUSSIA. According to appearances these two nations will soon be at war with each other unless some third power shall step between them and calm their wrath. They are ready mad, and a small matter will make the blows fall thick and fast between them.

MORMONS IN TEXAS. A settlement of Mormons has been made in Texas. They are an enterprising set of chaps, and soon build up a place, and about as soon ruin it, or get ruined themselves.

TOO HOT FOR THE DRAMA. Alexander's Messenger complains that the hot weather has shut up some of the theatres in Philadelphia. They ought to employ the celebrated Fire King, with a corps of Salamanders.

ABUNDANCE OF BREAD. The wheat crop is very abundant throughout the wheat growing region. At Milwaukie and the country around, the wheat crop was never better. In Ohio it is thought that eight millions of bushels have been raised; which is a third more than ever before raised. In Europe the crops are said to be good.

ALL THE SALT. Some curious person has been ciphering up the amount of salt in all the oceans, and makes it out to be *nine millions* of cubic geographical miles. That would make pickle enough to save all the beef and some of the fish in a small world.

ATTEMPTED RAPE. Simeon Goodridge and Luther Livingston were arrested and brought before John Skele, Esq., on Thursday of last week, on charge of an assault with intent to commit rape upon two young girls, belonging to the vicinity of "Old Orchard." The girls had been up to town, and on their way home were followed by the villains, and while passing through some woods, at a considerable distance from any inhabitants, were assaulted. The youngest of the girls was seized by one of the ruffians and carried from the road a few rods into the woods and brutally treated. The other girl fled, and about a quarter of a mile from the scene of the outrage, met a gentleman in a wagon, who hurried to the assistance of her sister. On his approach the villains took alarm and made their escape.—Goodridge plead guilty on the examination, and was put under $400 bonds to take his trial at the next District Court. For want of bail he was lodged in jail at Alfred. Livingston plead not guilty, but was ordered to recognize in a like sum to take his trial at the same court. We learn that he has obtained bonds. [Saco Union.

A GREAT STEAMER. A splendid steamer is to be launched at New York sometime next week. She is four hundred feet in length; an enormous size even in this age of monster boats. The Herald gives the following description of her:—

"She is the largest river steamer ever built, and probably will be the swiftest and most magnificent. She is to be propelled by forty-six feet wheels, and an engine of fifteen feet stroke. She is sixteen hundred tons burthen, and will carry, as a day boat, full twenty-five hundred passengers! The first steamer, compared to her, is like a cock-boat to one of our packet ships. The steamer is to be fitted up in a novel style, with a series of splendid cabins, or parlors, so that parties of ladies and gentlemen can travel and have their dinners served up *a la Francaise*. There is to be no *table d'hote*. It is the intention to place this boat on the Hudson River, to ply between this city and Albany. It is expected that she will make the trip in six hours. This will enable her to go to Albany and return the same day. We advise all fond of such sights to witness the launch of this monster."

FROM OREGON. Dates have been received at St. Louis, from Oregon, to the 10th of March.

There had been a battle between the Indians and the Oregon Regiment, in which the former were defeated with the loss of fifty killed and many wounded. The Americans had ten wounded, none killed.

A pursuit of the Indians was prevented by a want of provisions and ammunition. Aid from the United States was anxiously expected.

Col. Gilliame was killed after the battle, by the accidental discharge of a rifle

The Indians had entertained propositions of peace, but affairs were not settled, and the Government had called for more troops.

The Mormon settlement at Salt Lake was flourishing.

Twelve Camanches were killed in Lieut. McGillis's fight on the 1st of June.

TERRIBLE ONSLAUGHT OF THE INDIANS. We learn from Capt. Clark, of the schooner Swallow, who arrived at Lapointe on Saturday last, that just prior to leaving that place, news had been brought of a sanguinary encounter between a party of Chippeways and Sioux in the vicinity of Sandy Lake. The Chippeways, about eighty in number, were out as a fishing party, and unarmed, when they were surprised by a war party of the Sioux, who massacred some seventy of the number, among whom was young Hole-in-the-day. When the Captain left there was much excitement among the Chippeways at the Pointe, who seemed bent on the most summary vengeance. [Lake Superior News.

THE NEW ENGLAND REGIMENT. It has arrived at New Orleans. The following officers from this State, are reported with the Regiment.

Company A. 2d Lieut. Richard G. Burton, Belfast.

Company K. Capt. Charles N. Bodfish, Gardiner; 1st Lieut. T. H. Crosby, Somerset; 2d Lieut. Amort A. Billings, Belfast.

Regimental Officers. Major F. T. Lally, Portland; Lieut. Charles Simmons, Q. M.

COMMENCEMENT at Waterville yesterday.

LIGHTNING RODS.

Dr. Franklin discovered and proved by experiments, the idenity of lightning and electricity, ninety-nine years ago. He also demonstrated the utility of lightning rods for the protection of buildings, and explained the principles on which they should be constructed. Those principles have been adhered to with safety from the first, but have not been departed from without danger. In England, it is said that Franklin's rods came into immediate and pretty general use, as in fact they did in other countries. But on the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, some British philosophers not brooking the credit given the *rebel philosopher* for having invented the rods which were seen upon their own and their neighbors' houses, recommended an improvement, blending ornament with utility —that is to say, the placing of brass balls upon the tops of the rods. But few thunder showers were needed to convince them of their ignorance, for the balls, rods and buildings were almost invariably hurled into ruin, by the lightning, while the pointed rods escaped.

Many people suppose that the rod is intended to *prevent*, in some unaccountable way, the passage of the lightning to the earth, whereas it is the reverse of this. The office which a good rod performs, is to conduct the electric fluid *silently* and *directly* to or from the earth. The rod should be *well pointed* and secured from rust. Points of silver, or silver and zinc are mostly used—and the more of them the better. The best rods are made of wrought iron and are about three fourths of an inch in diameter. One such rod can be made to give abundant protection to a dwelling house of the largest class. If it projects ten feet above the ridge of the roof and is properly adjusted in other respects, it will protect an area of forty feet in diameter. It should be made into one continuous rod by screws and not be linked, for a heavy charge might explode in passing from one link to another. To protect it from rust (which destroys its conducting power) a coat of black paint *made of charcoal*, may be applied, but varnishes should be avoided, especially those containing *shellac*, which is the poorest conductor of electricity known. Metalic clasps should not be used to hold the rod in its place. They *might*, in a heavy charge of the fluid, conduct a part of it into the building. Those of wood are quite safe—of glass entirely so. The rod should pass in a direction away from the house, into the earth deep enough to meet with constant moisture. It is advisable to make the lower end of the rod branching and to let one or more of the branches, if practicable, end in a well or spring of water. The space around the rod where it enters the ground should be filled with a few bushels of charcoal.

When but one rod is attached to a dwelling house, it should by all means point above the kitchen chimney, which is in most danger on account of the soot, steam and hot air which the fluid is likely to take in its course. When several rods are used, they need not extend so far above the building, but should in all other respects, conform to the principles stated. Their size, however, may be less—four or five nail rods being probably of sufficient capacity to conduct the heaviest charge of electricity with safety. The rough and pointed surface of the nail rod is an advantage, as each point or sharp edge assists in exhausting the damp air or the surcharged cloud of its dangerous contents. The *beauty* of the rod should be considered of the last and least consequence. Rods have been placed upon buildings in such a way as to endanger rather than secure them. Their points have been painted yellow and varnished in imitation of gold leaf (which itself *is* useful for coating the points, as it protects them from corroding and is a good conductor)—they have terminated in some cases, several feet from the ground, leaving the lightning to look out a path for itself the rest of the distance—and others (perhaps a majority of those in use) extend *to* the ground but not *into* it.

When a building is protected in accordance with these principles, an explosion—called a *stroke* of lightning—*will not* happen, for the simple reason that it *cannot*. The occupants of such buildings are relieved from fear, and are as secure from danger during the most violent thunder storm, as at other times. The lightning will as surely pursue its silent and harmless course down a good rod, as the river or stream of water its natural channel, in preference to passing *up* over highlands or mountains. But in buildings unprotected, there is no security for life or property. In view of all these things and in conclusion of this whole matter, we must say that every *wise* house-builder ought to commend his wisdom by *finishing* his work. If the building must have a roof to protect it against the rain, let an iron rod—the expense of which is trifling—be placed over it, to protect it against the lightning. [Lawrence Messenger.

A PRAIRIE OF CORN. A correspondent of the Toledo (Ohio) Blade writes from the Wabash Valley, Ia., as follows:

"I viewed the 1000 acre field of corn (on Wea Prairie,) of the Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, late Commissioner of Patents, where this year 60,000 bushels will probably be raised without hoeing, simply plowing the corn two or three times. I may say, too, that I saw 5000 acres, all adjoining."

STEAMBOAT SUNK. The steam tow-boat Malden, owned by G. C. Child, Esq. of this town, was sunk at the wharf in Bath, on Sunday night last. A very high tide had raised her guard over the wharf; when the tide fell, the guard caught upon the wharf, the boat careened, filled and went down almost instantly. It was about midnight when the accident happened, and the crew, who were asleep on board, had barely time to escape with their lives. The boat was removed the next day, and will soon be raised and put upon the route again. [Kennebec Journal.

FIRE. The Thornton Academy building, situated on the Common, near the Unitarian Church in this place, was entirely destroyed by fire on Saturday evening. The fire was discovered about 10 o'clock in the evening, and when first seen appeared to be under one of the corners of the building, and in such position as to render it morally certain that the building was designedly fired. We are told that no fire had been in the building during the day. The books of the scholars, and the scientific apparatus belonging to the institution, were principally saved.

[Saco Union.

A NEW WAY TO PREVENT A REBELLION.—In consequence of the facility of the erecting barricades from the present pavement of the streets of Paris, letter writers state that the Government have come to the conclusion to have the chief arteries of Paris *Macadamized*.

CASUALTY. George F. Harvill, son of widow Harvill, of Jay, was killed in that town week before last, by the fall of a cartbody upon his head. He lived only about five minutes after being struck. Boys should take warning, and not climb upon cart-bodies, or any thing else, where there is danger.

[Mann's Physician.

SAD ACCIDENT. On Monday, the 24th ult., Capt. A. S. Bartlett, of this town, while oiling the gearing in the new Factory erected by himself and the Messrs. Crooker, one of the main belts caught his left arm, whereupon he was instantly thrown upon the shaft to which it was attached, carrying his arm around the drum several times and fracturing the arm and hand in a most shocking manner.

[Dover Observer.

FIRE. We learn from the Calais Advertiser that a large shed in the ship-yard of Mr. Isaac Purrington, caught fire on Thursday night last, and was wholly destroyed, together with a lot of lumber lying contiguous thereto—the whole valued at about $700. Mr. N. Lamb, of Milltown, lost boards to the amount of $500.

SAD AFFAIR. We learn that Mr. Ellis Blackwell committed suicide on Sunday forenoon last, by hanging himself with a rope in his barn, while his family were absent at church. No cause has been assigned for the deed. Mr. B. resided in Norridgewock, where he sustained a fair character, and was considered to be in independent and comfortable circumstances. [People's Press.

DESTRUCTIVE TORNADO.

We learn that the north-eastern portion of this County and a part of Penobscot County, was visited on Thursday last, by the most terrific and destructive tornado ever known in this part of the country. It originated in the town of Ripley, and made a clean sweep of almost every obstacle that stood in its way—trees, of all sizes, fences, barns, and out houses, were demolished and scattered in all directions. The heaviest of logfences, were carried in some instances, not excepting the extreme bottom timbers, a quarter of a mile. In one instance, our informant states, a school house was taken clear from the ground, with the Mistress and her scholars, and carried forty feet and landed safely, with but little damage to the building, and no serious injury to its inmates. We think we may safely infer, however, that our young friends, if not their good instructor, were a little frightened,

Dwelling houses in some instances were instantaneously removed from their floorings, and shivered into a thousand fragments, leaving their owners and occupants in wonder and consternation, and without a covering, to be pelted by the fury of the storm.

We do not learn the width of the storm, nor how far it extended; but we hear of its reaching as far as Garland, in Penobscot county. The following is a list of the buildings destroyed, so far as had been ascertained when our informant left Dexter on Friday morning:

In Ripley—Samuel E. Stone, house and 2 barns; Joseph Pooler, house and barn; Joseph M. Jordan, house and barn; John Lane, house and barn; Rufus Crawford, house; R. Y. Lane, barn; school house carried from its foundation with the school in it.

In Dexter—James Lane, barn; Samuel Abbot, 2 houses and barn; Seth Drew, part of house; Jacob Hatch, barn; David D. Buswell, barn; Levi Bridge, barn.

In Garland—Noah Harriman, house and barn. [People's Press.

CASUALTY. A seamen, about 14 years of age, named Jacob Conard, a native of the Island of Santa Cruz, and shipped at Machias, Me., on board barque Lucy Ellen, Captain Cates, was accidentally drowned yesterday, in Ashley river. Every effort was made for the recovery of the body, which, however, proved ineffectual. [Charleston News, 29th.

FIRE AT SOUTH THOMASTON. The dwelling house, staole, and out buildings, owned by Geo. Thorndike, Esq., were totally consumed by fire on Sunday evening last, about 9 o'clock. The most of the furniture was saved in a damaged state. The fire originated in the stable, it is supposed. A valuable horse, somewhat burned, was all that was saved from the stable. Loss about $1800. It is said there was some insurance,—to what amount we have not learned. [Thomaston Gazette.

The Dead Letter Department of the Post Office of this country is said to be an annual tax of about $150,000. What a commentary is this upon the wisdom of those who oppose the reduction of postage to two cents, pre-paid.

[Boston Bee.

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF FRUIT GROWERS. The Central Convention of Fruit Growers and Pomologists is to come off at Judson's Hotel, Broadway, New York, on the 10th of October next, during the Fair of the Institute. A special object of the Convention is to adopt some uniform Pomological Nomenclature: also to compare fruits from various sources and localities, with a view of arriving at correct conclusions as to their merits, and to settle doubtful points respecting them; to elicit and disseminate pomological information; and to maintain a cordial spirit of intercourse among horticulturists.

THE ART OF HEALTH. Walking is the best possible exercise. Habituate yourself to walk very far. The Europeans value themselves on having subdued the horse to the use of man, but I doubt whether we have not lost more than we have gained by the use of this animal. No one thing has occasioned so much degeneracy of the human body. An Indian goes on foot nearly as far in a day, for a long journey, as an enfeebled white does on his horse, and will tire the best horses. A little walk of half an hour in the morning, when you first rise, is advisable. It shakes off sleep, and produces other good effects in the animal economy. [Jefferson's Memoirs.

SICKNESS ON SHIPBOARD. The brig Altavella, of Wells, Me., Captain Winn, five days from Wilmington, N. C., bound to Boston, put into New York on Tuesday, on account of the captain, mate, and all the crew being sick of ship fever. [Bee.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE. The first experiment of crossing the suspension bridge, at Niagara Falls, with horses and carriages, has been successfully made.

A GREAT PEACH ORCHARD. The peach orchard of Mr. James Cassidy, in Cecil Co., Md., contains 30,000 trees, and covers 500 acres of land. The trees are mostly young, bearing now for the first time, and it is anticipated that they will yield this season about 60,000 baskets.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF INSTRUCTION.—We learn from the Secretary of the Board of Education, that the annual meeting of the Institute, the present year, will be held at Bangor, to commence on the 15th inst., and continue three days. A course comprising ten lectures will be delivered by distinguished Educationists from our own and other States, and matters of interest connected with education generally discussed. It is to be hoped that there will be a full attendance.

[Belfast Journal.

A GREAT DAY'S WORK. Mr. Leonard Knowlton, of Montville, assisted by Henry Dearth, and a younger brother about sixteen years of age, went into their Shingle Mill, in Sangerville, one morning, two weeks since, and before dark the same day, prepared the timber, sawed, sorted, and bunched, ready for market, *fourteen thousand* pine shingles. They call upon their brother sawyers to beat this if they can. [Dover Observer.

POTATOES. We regret to hear that the potato rot is beginning to prevail extensively in this section, particularly near the sea-board. Many farmers express fears of losing their entire crop. Last year, we believe, the rot did not touch the potatoes until the last of August. [Belfast Journal.

FROM JAMAICA. The Kingston Morning Journal, of the 14th ult., has been received at Baltimore.

The Journal represents the island as very much disturbed by the dissatisfaction among the black laboring population. The Journal of the 8th ult., says:

Rumors are current in the parishes of Hanover, Westmoreland and St. James (and we think there is truth in those respecting the two first named) the laboring population are in a very dissatisfied state and some disturbances are to be, or rather were, apprehended in August, which is the great negro holiday and anniversary of freedom.

The authorities were making arrangements to put down an outbreak if attempted.

We are glad to learn, says the New Brunswicker, that the crops in all parts of the Province look most luxuriantly. The reports relative to the apperance of the disease among the potatoes, are, we rejoice to say, unfounded. From all quarters we bear the most gratifying accounts.

CALIFORNIA CORN. The editor of the Mobile Register has been presented by Chancellor Lecesne with a stalk of corn, which was grown on his place near that city, having eight ears—seven of them fully developed, and the eighth partly formed. The ears commence with the joint next to the root, and are continued on every joint upwards to the tassel joint. The ears are small but quite full, and three of them would equal one ordinary ear of our common Indian corn. Its excellence consists in its sweetness, and it is peculiarly valuable for stock, as the shuck, corn, and cob are all eaten. The stalk is about seven feet high. A few of the seeds were brought from California by an American officer in the late war and presented to Chancellor Lecesne, of Alabama, and some of the product will be distributed when the crop is matured.

LEGISLATIVE COMPEND.

MONDAY, July 31.

SENATE. Several reports were made from committees, and other business, not of general interest, transacted.

Bill to repeal an act granting appeals from County Commissioners was refused a passage, yeas 12, nays 14.

HOUSE. Reports made from committees, bills discussed and laid aside, &c.

The Free Territory resolves were debated by Mr. Cary in opposition and Mr. Knowlton in support.

In the afternoon, Mr. Cary moved to postpone them indefinitely. This was negatived, yeas 25, nays 87.

The resolves were then passed separately—the first by a vote of 85 to 25; the second, 93 to 22, the third, 101 to 14; the fourth, (involving the doctrine of "instruction") 74 to 42.

Passed finally. Bills to change the names of certain persons; to incorporate the Portland Sugar Company; additional to an act to incorporate the city of Bangor.

TUESDAY, August 1.

SENATE. Reports were made, bills passed to be engrossed, &c.

The Portland loan bill was discussed and passed to be engrossed, and in the afternoon passed to be enacted.

Resolve for the erection of monuments to the memory of certain officers and soldiers who perished in the war with Mexico, was called up. On motion the name of Lieut. Chadbourne, of Eastport, was inserted in the resolve. After some remarks in favor of the project the Resolve was recommitted with a view of adding the names of any officers and soldiers which may have been omitted from want of information.

Passed finally. Bills to incorporate the Portland Sugar Company; in addition to incorporate the city of Bangor; to change the names of certain persons; resolves, in favor of Rufus Mansur; in favor of the town of Belmont.

HOUSE. Bills were passed to be engrossed, discussed and laid aside, reports made, &c.

The militia bill was discussed, amended, and indefinitely postponed.

Passed finally. A bill authorizing the city of Portland to aid in the construction of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad, (by a vote of 76 to 45;) a resolve in favor of Rufus Mansur and of Belmont; in favor of Jacob McGaw.

WEDNESDAY, August 2.

SENATE. The forenoon was consumed in considering the resolve in favor of Rufus McIntire, which was amended and passed to be engrossed.

Numerous bills and resolves were passed to be engrossed, reports made, &c.

The bill to set off a part of the town of Hartland, and re-annex the same to St. Albans was considered at length, and indefinitely postponed.

Passed finally. Bills to incorporate the Baskahegan Falls Dam Company; respecting the village district in Brunswick; authorizing the Portland, Saco and Portsmouth Railroad Company to increase its capital stock, and for other purposes; to incorporate the South Thomaston Railroad Company; to prevent disturbances of religious worship; additional to incorporate the Falls Sluiceway in Calais; requiring certain contracts to be in writing; resolves relating to the extension of slavery in newly acquired territory; in favor of J. T. K. Hayward et. al.

HOUSE. Bills were passed to be engrossed, and others discussed and laid aside.

The Sebasticook County bill was discussed at length, and indefinitely postponed—yeas 86, nays 21.

Passed finally. Bill to incorporate the Falls Sluiceway Company in Calais; resolve in regard to the extension of slavery in newly acquired territory; bill requiring certain contracts to be in writing; bill increasing the capital stock of the Portland, Saco and Portsmouth Railroad Company; bill respecting a village district in the town of Brunswick; bill to prevent disturbances of public worship; bill to incorporate the South Thomaston Railroad Company; bill to incorporate the Baskahegan Falls Dam Company; resolve in favor of J. T. K. Hayward et. al.

THURSDAY, August 3.

SENATE. Several bills were considered and indefinitely postponed—bills and resolves read and assigned, and others passed to be engrossed—reports made, &c.

Mr. Thomas, from the committee on the subject, reported (in a new draft) a resolve for the erection of a monument to the memory of the officers and soldiers from Maine, who perished in the war with Mexico. [The resolve appropriates $800 for the erection of a monument upon the public grounds, upon which shall be inscribed the names and rank of the officers and soldiers belonging to this State who have fallen in the war with Mexico.]

HOUSE. Reports made—bills and resolves considered and passed to be engrossed, others indefinitely postponed, &c.

Passed finally. Resolve in favor of the town of Waterford; resolve recinding a resolve approved March 23, 1838; Bills—to incorporate the town of Maine; to increase the capital stock of the York Manufacturing Company; to incorporate the Trustees of Union Academy at Oldtown; additional to an act to incorporate the Cherryfield Boom Company; to repeal the 19th chapter of the Revised Statutes, passed in 1847; relative to hawkers and pedlers.

FRIDAY, August 4.

SENATE. *Forenoon.*—Bills and resolves considered and disposed of—reports made—bills and resolves passed to be engrossed, &c.

Afternoon. The Vassalboro' Boom Co. bill was indefinitely postponed. Several bills and resolves were read and assigned, and others passed to be engrossed. Other business, not of general interest, transacted.

HOUSE. *Forenoon.* Petitions presented—reports made—bills read, and others passed to be engrossed.

The Vassalboro' boom company bill was considered, and indefinitely postponed.

Passed finally. Bill to secure the rights of fishermen; bill to incorporate the Lewiston and Topsham Railroad Company; bill providing for partition of time between tenants in common of saw mills; bill making further provision for the location of school houses in certain cases; bill to incorporate the Forks and Carratunk Steam Navigation Company; bill to incorporate the Bangor, Garland and Moosehead Lake Stage Company; bill regulating the school fund in the town of Newburg; bill relating to judicial proceedings.

Afternoon. Bills and resolves were considered, reports made from committees, &c.

Passed finally. Bills to incorporate the North Wayne Scythe Company; to incorporate the Trustees of Limington Academy; giving further remedies to tenants in common; to incorporate the South Bay Meadow Dam Company; to regulate fishing in Damariscotta River; authorizing the County Commissioners of Lincoln County to lay out a road over tide waters; regulating the taking of alewives in the streams leading from Gray's Pond.

SATURDAY, August 5.

SENATE. Bills were discussed, and disposed of, reports made, &c.

Passed finally. Bill to establish the Lewiston and Topsham Railroad Company; to incorporate the Trustees of Union Academy at Oldtown; to secure the rights of fishermen; to repeal chapter 19 of the statutes of 1847; to authorize partition of time between tenants in common of saw mills; relating to judicial proceedings; to regulate the fisheries in Damariscotta river; to regulate the taking of alewives in the stream leading from Gray's Pond in the town of Sedgwick and Brooksville; to incorporate the Bangor, Garland and Moosehead Lake Stage Company; to increase the capital stock of the York Manufacturing Company; to incorporate the Trustees of Limington Academy; making further provision for locating school houses in certain cases; to incorporate the Forks and Carratunk Steam Navigation Company; for the regulation of the school funds in the town of Newry; additional to incorporate the Cherryfield Boom Company; to incorporate the North Wayne Scythe Company; giving further remedies to tenants in common; additional to incorporate the South Bay Meadow Dam Company; to authorize the County Commissioners of Lincoln County to lay out a road over tide waters; resolves in favor of the town of Waterford; in favor of Jacob McGaw; rescinding a resolve approved March 24, 1838.

HOUSE. Bills read and assigned, passed to be engrossed, discussed and disposed of—reports made from committees, &c.

MONDAY, August 7.

SENATE. *Forenoon.* Bills and resolves were discussed and disposed of—reports made from committees.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Dodge and Mr. Treat, from and after Wednesday next.

Passed finally. Bill to establish the Androscoggin Railroad Company; resolves correcting the valuation of the county of Oxford; abating the tax on No. 2, Oxford County, North of Rumford.

HOUSE. *Forenoon.* Bills passed to be engrossed—others discussed—reports made, &c.

Passed finally. Bill to establish the trustees of Standish Academy; resolves regulating the tax in No. 2, Oxford county; regulating the valuation of Oxford county; bills incorporating the Androscoggin Railroad Company; relating to certain bankrupt defendants; granting W. W. Thomas the right to redeem certain lands; to change the name of the town of Mansel; authorizing certain persons to prosecute and defend certain suits; authorizing the town of Milo to erect and maintain a toll bridge for a limited time; to establish the North Haven Bridge Company; to amend the 14th chapter of the revised statutes; for the regulation of bowling alleys; resolves relating to portions of school funds belonging to certain plantations; in favor of the widow and children of John G. Deane; in favor of the members of the legislature who visited the State Prison; in favor of Ephriam Sheldon; in favor of the Trustees of Somerset Academy.

[Afternoon proceedings of Monday not yet published.]

TWENTY FIRST GREAT ANNUAL FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE. This Celebration will open to the public on the third day of October next, at Castle Garden. We learn that the expenditures in preparations will be much greater this year than in any former Fair. Beside covering the bridge, a new building one hundred and fifty by twenty-five feet, will be erected appurtenant to the Castle, for the steam engine and moving machinery, which will give a full and fair opportunity to see the operations. At the last Fair there was difficulty, on account of the machines being crowded under the gallery.

[New York Tribune.

"Where does the sun set?" "He sets in the west, sir." "What does he set in the west for?" "To hatch out another day."

CONGRESSIONAL COMPEND.

SATURDAY, July 29.

SENATE. A debate took place on the Whitney railroad bill.

Mr. Hannegan gave notice that he should introduce another Territorial bill.

HOUSE. The bill giving one month's extra pay to the army was passed.

A debate on the slavery question took place.

MONDAY, July 31.

SENATE. Mr. Benton gave notice that he would ask for leave to introduce a brief bill, copied from the act of 1804, to enable the President to establish temporary governments in Oregon and California, in case nothing better should be done.

Mr

The Maine Farmer; A Family Newspaper, Devoted to Agriculture, The Arts, Literature, General Intelligence, &c. &c.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

[By Magnetic Telegraph to the Boston Atlas.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 4th—4 P. M.

The Royal Mail steamship America, Capt. Judkins, arrived at Jersey City this afternoon at 2 o'clock, from Liverpool, 22d ult., via Halifax.

COERCION FOR IRELAND. In the House of Commons, last night, Lord John Russell stated the further stringent measures which the Government intend taking for preserving order in Ireland. The noble Lord said, amid the cheering of the House. "I rise to give notice that I propose, at 12 o'clock tomorrow, to ask for leave to bring in a "bill to empower the Lord Lieutenant, or other governors of Ireland, to apprehend and detain, until the 1st of March, 1849, such persons as he or they shall suspect of treasonable designs against Her Majesty's crown and government." This is, no doubt, the last resource, and there are few of the well-disposed, either on this side or the other side of the Irish channel, who will quarrel with the severity of the expedient. It amount to a suspension of the habeas corpus act, so far as Ireland is concerned, and will have the effect either of precipitating or permanently preventing an outbreak. It is desirable on every consideration, if there be any earnestness in the agitation that the young Irelanders be taught their own weakness; and an immediate catastrophe, the consequence of which would be to crush their cause, is unquestionably preferable to the chronic threatening whereby the empire has been kept in a constant state of alarm and apprehension for the last three months.

THE STATE OF LIVERPOOL—CAMP AT EVERTON. The Mayor and Magistrates have been in consultation for some days, the consequence to the alarm excited by the formation of the Irish Clubs in Liverpool; and in the discharge of their delicate and important duty, they have thought fit to provide in an especial manner for the peace of the town. For some time, a body of 500 military have been stationed here. The Pensioners, a most effective corps, hold themselves in readiness. Several thousand special constables have been sworn in, and yesterday, the police were exercised in the use of fire-arms. There is to be still further security; today a regiment of Infantry, one thousand strong, will form a camp in the field opposite Waterhouse line, in Everton, and these are to be immediately joined by several troops of Dragoons and a company of Artillery. We understand that circulars will be issued by the Magistrates today, inviting all the royal and peaceable inhabitants of the town to enroll themselves as special constables, and we have no doubt that the suggestion will be eagerly responded to.

The Freeland Journal of yesterday morning, makes some alarming statements in reference to the potato crop in Ireland. It says —deny it, who will, and suffer by it, as every man, from the Peer to the Peasant, must, the potato blight does exist and is on the increase, to an alarming degree in several districts, whilst in a great many places it has made its appearance to such a degree as would cause alarm. In some places where it appeared light in character, during the late dry weather the crop assumed a more healthy appearance; but whether it will become again more severely attacked by the influence of the late rains, anxious doubts are entertained. It is fortunate that in all parts of the country, more or less had been planted at a very early period of the year; and where such planting had been effected in dry soils and in good situations, the crops are now so forward in maturity as to admit of the stalks being cut down or pulled altogether, without any material detriment to the crop, whether as to quantity or quality of the produce.

From every quarter, it appears that the Irish are preparing for an outbreak. There has been a brush at Carrick-on-Suir, at Clonmel. A correspondent thus describes the affair:—"The Carrick people, on hearing of the arrest of some of the club men, and the rumor that one of their own curates was marked out for arrest, rose *en masse*, and with arms in their hands, consisting of rifles and pikes, repaired to the authorities, and demanded the release of the prisoners, who were at once delivered up to them. They then rung the Chapel bell, when 4000 men descended from the neighboring hills, armed to the teeth, who remained in Carrick all night, lest an attempt should be made to arrest Father Byrne. The delivery of the prisoners and the withdrawal of the few troops, were considered a triumph.

There is no mistaking the national feeling. Proclamations have been issued by Government against Dublin, Cork, Waterford and Drogheda. The prosecution of persons for vending seditious newspapers is carried on with vigor. A number of arrests have been made in Cork. Messrs. Barian, Bourke, Lane, and T. O'Brien have been arrested on charges of sedition. Mr. Meagher has traversed his trial until the next term at Limerick.

The Gazette of Thursday evening contains the names of persons appointed to grant licenses to carry arms in proclaimed districts. The military force in Dublin University was, on Thursday, increased by a detachment of the 71st regiment; and, on Wednesday night, the guard on duty at the College was doubled. On Thursday morning, orders were issued from the Horse Guards, London, to all officers belonging to regiments in Ireland, on leave of absence, to repair immediately to rejoin their respective regiments quartered in that country.

His Royal Highness, Prince George of Cambridge, passed yesterday through Liverpool, *en route*, to Dublin; also the Marquis of Worcester, to join the 7th Hussars. The Dublin evening Herald says that 80 stand of arms were purchased last week by Mr. Duffy's club; that some 20,000 stand of arms have been purchased in London for £10,000; that a van drawn by four horses, laden with arms, passed through the city, and that the confederates have prepared a military map of Dublin, on which are marked plans for barricades, and that on the formation of a jury to try Duffy, there is to be a rising of the clubs.

In Dublin, there is an advance of 20s. per ton in the price of Indian Corn Meal, since last Saturday; and of 10s. in Oat Meal.

Liverpool, July 22. The great political excitement which prevails in Ireland, and the apprehension of an emeute in that country, has operated very unfavorably in all branches of trade and commerce, during the past week. The produce markets have therefore been less active, and holders of most descriptions of goods being willing sellers, prices have given way slightly. Cotton has been sold to a fair extent, but prices are not higher. The state of the weather, during the last few days, has been rather unfavorable, consequently breadstuffs are not only firmer, but prices have an advancing tendency. Trade in the manufacturing districts is not so buoyant, but present dulness is not expected to be of long continuance. Manufactured goods are not sold at cheaper rates. The funds have suffered from the uneasy feeling which prevails in Ireland. The iron trade is quiet, and little business doing.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC. Paris remains tranquil, and there were some hopes of the state of siege being discontinued after to-day. Gen. Cavaignac is, it seems, determined to act with humanity, but is at the same time resolved not to give the disaffected another chance. His conduct in respect to the vanquished in the revolt, is admitted to have extorted universal approbation, but he is said to feel that military government, even on the principle on which he acts, is not all that is required of the chief of a State. The situation of the finances, and the remedies for the suspension of trade and manufactures, imperatively called for, are said, and no doubt truly, to suggest to him difficulties infinitely beyond those of suppressing an insurrection, and procuring the restoration of order.

The Journal des Debats cautions the Government that if it perseveres in the course that had been pursued during the last five months, the country must within a very short period arrive at Bankruptcy, or an issue of assignats, which would be synonymous. The funds remained stationary. On Tuesday and Wednesday there was a fall, which extended to all descriptions of shares; this is accounted for, not by political references, but by the extensive sales of newly converted stock.

ITALY. Letters from the head quarters of King Charles Albert, state that the Piedmontese army remained in complete inaction.

The Duke of Genoa, second son of Charles Albert, has been unanimously elected King of Sicily. A deputation from Venice arrived on the 11th, at the head quarters of Charles Albert, at Rovabella, to announce to him officially the annexation of Venice and the Venitian provinces to the kingdom of Northern Italy.

SPAIN. The Infanta, sister of the King, who had been stripped of her titles and honors, in consequence of her marriage with M. Guellyrente, has repudiated matrimony, and very coolly sent her husband alone, across the French frontier. A band of Montemolinists, have, it is announced, by private letters, entered Spain from Portugal, under the command of Marshal Royoe.

DENMARK AND SCHLESWIG HOLSTEIN.—Letters from Rendsbourg, of the 16th July, state that war with Denmark will immediately recommence,—the conditions of peace having been rejected by the Duchies. We take the statement from the London Standard of last evening, but give no credit to it.

It is asserted by the *Messager* that France and England have without concert ordered squadrons to the Black Sea, to watch the movements of Russia on the Lower Danube.

London, Friday, 2 o'clock. The accounts received this morning from the Continent are not considered quite so favorable; and more especially if the report of the rupture of the negotiations for settling the Schleswig Holstein question turns out to be correct, it will immediately throw considerable damp on the commercial circles connected with the North of Europe, and tend much to retard the restoration of confidence generally.

AUSTRIA. The cabinet headed by Baron Pillersdorf, has been forced to retire from office, in consequence of its unpopularity with the people of Vienna, and its refusal to allow the committee of safety to interfere in the investigation, respecting the occurrences which lead to the bombardment of Prague. Baron Dobblhoff has been commissioned to form a new association; but has not yet completed his task.

Large bodies of Austrian troops are stated to be marching to join Marshal Radetsky in Italy, and these reinforcements are stated to have been chiefly drawn from Galicia and Moravia.

MOLDAVIA AND WALLACHIA. According to the recent accounts from the frontier of this principality, to the 3d of July, and Bucharest to the 2d, tranquility appeared to have regained throughout. The Provisional Government and the National Guards enjoyed the confidence of the people in general, and there was no thought of any reactionary movement in favor of the deposed Prince at present. The fear of the Russians had also disappeared for the moment, and recent letters from Jassy mention nothing more respecting the advance of the Russian army. The cholera prevailed to a very considerable extent at Jassy. Prince Stourdeea remained continually in his residence.

ADDITIONAL ITEMS.

[From the 2d edition of the Boston Bee.]

IRELAND. A letter from Dublin, dated July 17, states that the Club Organization is daily assuming a more alarming aspect—more secret in the mode of proceeding, but more concentrated and systematized, while branch clubs are extending far and wide into the rural districts. The recent proceedings in Waterford and Limerick, in connection with the prosecution against Mr. T. F. Meagher, have shown how difficult it is for the leaders to restrain the clubbists from a "premature outbreak." This may be considered madness, and it is nothing short of insanity; but the evil is not the less dangerous; and if some decided steps be not taken for the suppression of the clubs, the most deplorable consequences may be apprehended.

The police have received information that depots of arms exist in some parts of the metropolis, and that they were to make strict search in the suspected localities.

The intelligence of the rising at Carrick-on-Suir was received all through Tipperary with enthusiasm. On Monday night the mountains were all in blaze with fires, from Sleidebloom to Slievenamon, and the peasantry crowded around them in large masses. The cheering along the Waterford range was distinctly heard in Clonmel, and the clubs turned out to do homage to the general enthusiasm. They marched through the town in sections. The military were under arms, prepared, if necessary, for repression.

The demonstration of the Dublin clubs, promised by the Nation for the 16th, did not take place. The object was to ascertain "the precise strength of the Dublin clubs." Much surprise was caused by the abandonment of the meeting; but no cause is assigned, unless a "difficulty in obtaining the ground for the assemblage."

The officers of the City of Dublin Clubs held a meeting on Saturday night, the 15th. A declaration was adopted, in substance, that the desire of the Clubs was "to secure the legislative independence of our country with the least possible injury to any class of its inhabitants."

The Roman Catholic priesthood are beginning to take alarm at the clubs. Twenty priests of the deanery of Tuam have protested against them. Rev. Mr. Costello, of Limerick, disavows them. Rev. T. Dixon, of East Passage, Waterford, denounces them in the strongest terms—and Rev. Mr. Henebry, of Rathgormac, County Waterford, has virtually kicked out of his parish a deputation of organizers from the Dublin clubs, telling them in plain terms that Mitchel deserved all he got.

The manufacture of arms is proceeding rapidly in the country.

The moral force principle, says the London Daily News, notwithstanding the present excitement, gains ground, and it is to be hoped will finally triumph over clubbism and folly. The Kilkenny deputation, while I write, are closeted with the council of the Irish League, urging on that body the necessity of a peaceful and constitutional agitation. On no other principle will they combine with the league. The Catholic bishop and clergy of Derry deprecate all violence, or any alliance or sympathy with violence. They, too, seek to divert the league to a more orderly progress.

PARLIAMENTARY. In the House of Lords on the 21st, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that negotiations were going on between America and the British Government, with respect to the Post-office.

EASTERN EUROPE. The war between the Magzars and Sclavonians is carried on with great fury. The Hungarians have stormed the city of Verasd, but have been defeated with great loss at St. Mihaly. The Hungarian army number 52,000 men. There have again been frightful massacres at Carlonitz.

FRANCE. An election has been held for President of the National Assembly, vacant by the nomination of M. Marie to the Ministry of Justice.

The contest lay between M. Marrast, supported by the moderate republicans, and M. Lacrosse, a member of the old Chamber of Deputies, voting with the Centre Gauche. The election of the latter would accordingly mark what some would call the progress of the reaction, and others the growing ascendancy of the Thiers Barrot party. M. Marrast had 411 votes, M. Lacrosse 334.

The arrests continue, and stores of gunpowder have, in some instances, been discovered, showing that the late outbreak still smoulders.

The cholera is making alarming progress in St. Petersburg.

GERMANY. The Archduke John, of Austria, was installed Regent of Germany, on the 12th of July, with great rejoicing.

Some individuals, calling themselves citizens of the United States, made, on the 8th instant, their appearance at the Vienna University, and handed over to the revolutionary students a sum of money to "forward their cause." The American minister at Vienna, Mr. Sailes, has publicly denied that these individuals were entitled to the name they called themselves.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

[By Magnetic Telegraph, from London to Liverpool, for the N. Y. Herald.]

Most Important from Ireland.

DUBLIN, Friday night, July 21.

We are almost in a state of siege in this city. To-day a proclamation was issued by the Lord-Lieutenant for both the county and city of Dublin, calling upon all persons to deposit and leave at the respective police stations, on or before the 25th of July inst., all guns, pistols, and other fire arms, and all swords, cutlasses, pikes, and bayonets, and all gun-powder and ammunition, on pain, if convicted, of being imprisoned two years, with or without hard labor.

The police, who are armed with cutlasses, took up a number of pikes and guns to-day throughout the city.

An application having been made to Judge Perrin, presiding at the Tyrone assizes, to admit Mr. John Martin to bail, he refused the same, and strongly censured the conduct of the government for allowing Mr. Martin the privilege of writing from Newgate to the *Felon*.

The "Nation" makes its appearance again to-morrow. Its leaders are, as usual, to the point, and equally spicy as to "felony." Mr. C. G. Duffy, from his cell in Newgate, furnished an article headed "Casus Belli," in which he reviews the course adopted by the government for suppressing the demand for repeal, and observes, "it is a solemn and terrible responsibility to advise a nation to peril its hopes on the battle field; to permit them to fall to pieces by the fatal dry rot of inaction; to see them lost, without honor or sympathy, or the chance of redemption—lost by some fatal cowardice or incapacity; that is the hell in which there is no consolation." Referring to the revolutions which have taken place in this memorable year of 1848, and glancing at their results, Mr. Duffy proceeds: "At length, with clear deliberation and full knowledge of all the perils and all the responsibility, but with assured faith in God's providence, and the justice of our course, we bid England choose speedily between concession and the sword. We formally proclaim a war of independence, and the time now is, when that pledge must be promptly fulfilled, or as formally dishonored!" The article concludes by expressing a wish for transportation, rather than live in Ireland, if the Club be supine in the hour of action, and are defeated by the military power of England.

The Nation also continues its practical instructions in military affairs, and among other directions explains how polished arms are to be preserved in a damp or under ground position; suggestions as to window grenades; how to break down a bridge or rebuild one, and how to blow up a bridge; with practical remarks on gunnery.

A letter from Waterford states that that city is greatly excited by the proclamation issued against it, the notices are torn down as soon as put up. Mr. Meagher has issued a counter proclamation, in which he calls upon his fellow citizens to imitate the men of Limerick and Tipperary; to be firm and steady, and to organize calmly, speedily, and fearlessly. Mr. Meagher, in mockery of the castle proclamation, put at the foot of his address, "God save the people."

The Irish Felon had not made its appearance.

LONDON, July 22.

We have received advices from Paris, dated yesterday evening. They state that the city was tranquil, and that the National Assembly would authorize, in a few days, the Government to contract a loan, to a certain extent. The amount is not specified.

LONDON, July 22, 12 1-2 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. Lord John Russell is now addressing the House, on leave to bring in a bill for the arrest of all persons supposed to be disaffected towards the crown and government. His speech, so far, is loudly cheered by a pretty full House.

In the House of Lords, last night, Lord Lansdowne stated that he was obliged to Lord Glengal for affording him the opportunity to state to the House what the Government had done in Ireland, and what they intended further to do; and then repeated, in substance, the words of Lord John Russell's motion. He afterwards stated, that although the government had positive notice of an intended insurrection in that country, he trusted that by firmness and vigilance it would at once be put down. Referring to the parish priests, he stated that although some of them were deeply mixed up in the clubs and confederations, yet, on the whole, they were friendly to the cause of order, and the government had derived valuable support from them.

MEANS TO BE TAKEN TO OBTAIN THE BOUNTY LAND, OR SCRIP. It is said that speculators are about buying up for a mere song certificates of discharge, with a view of obtaining the bounty land granted to the volunteers, or scrip. Such transfers cannot be effected without perjury, committed under the most difficult circumstances. Very full instructions to the proper officers have been issued at Washington. The applicant for the land or scrip must swear that he is the very discharged soldier named in the discharge, before two witnesses whose credibility must be certified by the magistrate. Applications for land, for pension, and for monthly pay, must be made entirely distinct from each other, and the affidavits must be put on separate sheets, and put under separate envelops. The christian name of the soldier must always be written in full. No assignment of land or scrip can be made until after a land warrant has been issued from the pension office, or a certificate of scrip, as the case may be. Representatives of deceased soldiers mus furnish evidence of the regiment and company which the deceased belonged to, and send his discharge, if he received one before his death. A widow, parent, or child, is entitled to the land, but no other relative. We have noted the above instructions as applying to the cases of the Massachusetts volunteers, and the soldiers of the New England regiment who went to the seat of war. [Post.

THE ANTI-TAKING BABIES INTO PUBLIC ASSEMBLIES SOCIETY. A meeting of this highly respectable association was held at their rooms. Mr. Job Smith, a worthy and athletic bachelor, was called to the chair, and the usual quantity of vices and secretaries appointed. The committee, appointed at a previous meeting, reported the following as the principles of the society:

1. We consider the practice of taking infants into public assemblies, concerts, &c., as an evil that *cries aloud* for remedy.

2. While we would not breathe the faintest reproach towards the highly respectable class of the community who officiate as nurses, we strongly protest against their taking their babies into public meetings, knowing as we do that it can only be done by a *resort to arms.*

3. While we acknowledge that a large majority of our fellow creatures are, or have been once, babies, we consider it to be a fact that it is a very small minority who support these *crying evils.*

4. We cannot shut our ears to the numerous evidences of this evil; indeed, we have known instances of late, when it was found impossible with the largest church organ to drown (not the child himself) but the shrill, organic notes of the child. We protest against those notes.

5. We pledge ourselves to use our utmost exertions to *carry out* the above principles.

After reading of the principles of the society, Mr. Dunn Brown rose from an inverted cradle, on which he was sitting, and moved their adoption, which motion was unanimously carried, amid the shouts of the assembled bachelors.

A committee of fourteen was then appointed, whose duty it is to *carry out the objects* of the society. It is to be hoped that not a *single man* will be found in the city, who will not join this interesting association.

[Sly's African Journal.

Last week an affray occured at Nelson Court House, (Va.) between Clayton C. Harris, a lawyer, and Wyatt Hare, a wealthy citizen of that place. It resulted in Hare's shooting Harris dead and immediately surrendering himself to the law.

MARKETS.

AUGUSTA PRICE CURRENT.

ASHES, per 100 lbs.		PROVISIONS,	
Pot,	4 @ 6	Pork, round hogs,	7 50 @ 8 25
BEANS,		Clear salt do.	10 @ 11
White,	1 00 @ 1 25	Beef, ox,	5 50 @ 6 00
Pea,	1 00 @ 1 25	do. cow,	3 50 @ 4 50
FLOUR,	5 25 @ 6 50	Butter,	14 @ 16
GRAIN,		Lard.	8 @ 9
Corn,	60 @ 65	Cheese,	9 @ 10
Oats,	34 @ 35	Mutton,	3 @ 4
Wheat,	1 10 @ 1 15	Chickens,	9 @ 10
Rye,	95 @ 1 00	Geese,	6 @ 7
Barley,	70 @ 75	Eggs,	12 @ 14
Pea, field,	1 00 @ 1 25	Apples, dried,	4 @ 5
HAY, loose,	7 50 @ 10 00	do. cooking,	00 @ 00
SEED,		do. winter,	00 @ 1 25
Clover,	9 @ 10	Potatoes,	90 @ 1 00
Flax seed,	1 00 @ 1 00	MEAL,	
H. Grass,	3 25 @ 3 50	Indian,	@ 80
Red top,	75 @ 90	Rye,	00 @ 1 00
PLASTER PARIS,		WOOL,	
Per ton,	0 00 @ 6 00	Fleece,	25 @ 30
LIME,		Pulled,	22 @ 26
Thomaston, new lns.	85 @ 90	Woolskins,	30 @ 50

BRIGHTON MARKET, Aug. 3.

At market 390 Beef Cattle, 20 Cows and Calves, 1800 Sheep and Lambs, and 550 Swine.

BEEF CATTLE.—We quote extra $6,25; first quality $5,75 @ $6,00; second, $5,50 @ $5,75; third, $5,00 @ $5,25.

COWS AND CALVES.—Sales $19, 23, 27, 30, 31.

SHEEP.—Sales of small lots from $1,62 to $2,75.

SWINE.—Old Hogs at 5c. At retail from 5 to 7c.

BOSTON MARKET, Aug. 7.

FLOUR.—Sales of Genesee, common brands, at $5,37½; Ohio and Michigan $5,12½ @ $5,25; Ohio round hoop, $4,87½ @ $5,00 ₱ bbl. cash.

GRAIN.—Yellow flat Corn at 57 @ 58c, and white at 51 @ 52c. Northern Oats, 48c. Southern, 37 @ 38c. Rye, 67c per bushel, cash.

HAY.—Country hay, per 100 lbs., 70 @ 75c. Screwed hay per cargo per ton $12 50 @ 13 50; at retail per hundred, 70 @ 75c.

WOOL.—American full blood	35 @ 36
¾	30 @ 32
½	30 @ 32
¼	24 @ 26
Prime Saxony Fleeces, washed, ₱ lb	38 @ 40
Smyrna, washed,	18 @ 21
unwashed,	10 @ 14
Buenos Ayres,	06 @ 15
Pulled wool, Northern superfine Lambs'	28 @ 29
No. 1, Lambs'	25 @ 26
No. 2,	16 @ 17
No. 3,	10 @ 12

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations!

Remember that the original and only genuine Indian Vegetable Pills, have the *written signature* of WILLIAM WRIGHT on the top label of each box.

The genuine, for sale by S. S. BROOKS, Water Street, only agent for Augusta; E. K. Butler, Hallowell; E. S. Loomis, Hallowell ✕ Roads; A. T. Perkins, Gardiner; Parker & Philips, Waterville; W. H. Hatch, West Waterville; James Wright, Vienna; Marston & Tilton, Mt. Vernon; Thos. Frye, Vassalboro'; Z. Butterfield, E. Vassalboro'; Howland & Robinson, North Vassalboro'; R Ayer, Winslow; Hind & Lunt, Sebasticook; Dudley Sinclair, Clinton; Stillman Chalmers, Albion; O. W. Washburn & Co., China; A. H. Abbot, South China; C. & G. W. Stevens, Pittston; L. S. Clark, East Pittston; P. F. & J. A. Sanborn, East Readfield; J. B. Fillebrown, Readfield; Dudley Moody, West Readfield; A. Gilmore, Wayne; W. Small, Wales; and wholesale at the New England Branch Office, 198, Tremont Street, Boston. e3w

☞ *Beware of Travelling Impostors.*

☞ The best evidence in the world of the merits of a medicine, is the testimony of respectable and intelligent druggists, such as the following.

From L. B. Swan, Esq., Rochester, N. Y., July, 1844. Since the introduction of the Hungarian Balsam in this city, my sales have steadily increased, and in many cases coming under my own observation it has been used with marked success. Indeed, it is rapidly taking the place of other preparations for diseases of the lungs.

L. B. SWAN.

Pamphlets respecting this Great English Remedy may be had gratis of J. E. LADD and DILLINGHAM & TITCOMB, only agents in Augusta. 25

Hymeneal.

Till Hymen brought his love-delighted hour,
There dwelt no joy in Eden's rosy bower!
The world was sad!—the garden was a wild;
And man, the hermit, sigh'd—till woman smiled!

In Wales, Mr. L. JORDAN of Lisbon, to Miss ELIZABETH C. WATTS.

In Bath, Mr. JOHN C. PARSHLEY of New Orleans, to Miss ELIZA A. MURPHEY; Mr. JAMES D. MARSH to Miss APPHIA RICKER.

In Topsham, Mr. DANIEL JOHNSON to Miss NANCY MARR.

In Pittston, Mr. JOS. F. COLBURN to Miss MARGARET A. SOPER.

In Harmony, Mr. JAMES NEWELL, JR., of Durham, to Miss SARAH W. HERRICK; Mr. DAVID L. MORSE of Waterville, to Miss MARY JANE BROWN.

In Starks, July 4th, Mr. E. FISH to Miss FIDELIA MORRISON.

In Harpswell, Mr. A. LINSCOTT to Miss REBECCA SNOW.

In Paris, Mr. MARK D. KIMBALL of Hollis, to Miss ESTHER C. SANBORN of Norway.

In Thomaston, Mr. MOSES S. SMITH to Miss ANGELINE BENNETT.

In Saco, Mr. CAARLES LOWELL to Miss THEODATE LANG.

In Windham, Mr. BENJ. ELWELL of Westbrook, to Miss LAVINA ALLEN of Gray; Mr. M. FRINGENI to Miss R. N. WOOD.

Obituary.

Spirit! thy labor is o'er,
Thy term of probation is run,
Thy steps are now bound for the untrodden shore,
And the race of immortals begun.

In Vienna, July 20th, MARTHA JANE DEARBORN, wife of John O. Dearborn, and daughter of John Moores, Esq., aged 24.

In Fayette, July 10, ANDREW STURTEVANT, a revolutionary soldier, aged 83.

In Hallowell, OLIVER H. G. WHITE, aged 20.

In Gardiner, ELIZABETH BLOOD, wife of George Blood, aged 77; ELIZABETH POTTER, wife of Amos B. Potter, aged 25.

In Fayette, June 26, ASA HUTCHINSON, a revolutionary soldier, aged 89.

In Bath, Mrs. EUNICE WILSON, aged 65.

In Windsor, Capt. CALVIN FARRAR, aged 76.

In Cornish, JOHN KENARD, aged 83.

In Starks, JESSE ATHEARN, aged 33.

In Sangerville, CHARLES S. TRUE, aged 25; MARY CLARK, wife of Rev. Atherton Clark, aged 53

In Farmington, JULIA A. HAM, wife of J. Edward Ham, aged 26; LOVINA L. DYER, widow of Wm. Dyer, aged 28.

In Bloomfield, JONATHAN STEWARD, aged 79.

In East Machias, JAMES THOMPSON, aged 48.

In Readfield, WM. ARMSTRONG, Esq., aged 73.

In Township No. 5, Elder JOHNSON RIDEOUT, aged 36.

AUGUSTA MARINE LIST.

ARRIVED.

August 2, Schr. Rough and Ready, Snowman, Georgetown.
" Alexandria, Randall, Philadelphia.
3, Liberty, Murphy, Pictou, N. S.
5, Perseverance, Colman, Salem.
" Odd Fellow, Beale, Boston.
" Noble, Preble, Georgetown.
8, Somerset, Hinkley, Boston.

SAILED.

August 2, Schr, Lady of the Lake, Magoon, Thomaston.
6, Advent, Hoyt, Boston.
" Waterville, Gove, do.
" Rough and Ready, Snowman, Georgetown.

MAGNETISM AND GALVANISM,
Applied for the cure of Diseases.

DR. A. SWAN, *formerly of Philadelphia and recently of New York City,* would respectfully inform the inhabitants of **Augusta and vicinity** that he has taken Rooms at MRS. SMITH'S, in the Gage House, for a short time, where his Lady, while in the Mesmeric state, looks into the system, examines diseases and prescribes for the same to the entire satisfaction of all. To those who wish, she will tell of friends at a distance, describe persons, places, &c.

The Remedies prescribed by MRS. SWAN are founded upon the strictest laws of Pathology, Physiology and Natural Science, and so controlled as to be brought to bear, and act upon that part where disease has fastened itself, that nothing can withstand their power, but the disease must be removed unless Providence has otherwise ordered.

☞ All are invited to call. *Examinations and Prescriptions,* $1. 32

CHINA ACADEMY.

THE FALL TERM of this Institution will commence on *Monday, the 4th of Sept. next.*

The building has been thoroughly repaired, and unusual efforts have been made to render the school attractive and to add to the accommodation of students. The services of Mr. WILLIAM HUMPHREY have been secured as teacher The success which has attended Mr. Humphrey as Instructor, and the favorable recommendations which he brings, render the prospects of the school highly flattering. Board, in families, from $1,25 to $1,50. Tuition as formerly.

EBEN'R SHAW, *Sec'y.*

August 1, 1848. 32

WATERVILLE ACADEMY.

THE FALL TERM of this Institution will begin on *Monday, the 28th of August,* under the charge of JAMES H. HANSON, A. M., Principal, assisted by Miss ROXANA F. HANSCOM, Preceptress, Miss CATHARINE A. COX, Teacher of Music, and such other assistants as the interests of the school require.

Particular attention will be given to the Teachers' department. 32 STEPHEN STARK, *Sec'y.*

WAYNE HIGH SCHOOL.

THE FALL TERM of this school will commence on *Monday, Sept. 4th,* under the care of A. G. STINCHFIELD, A. B., and continue twelve weeks.

Board can be obtained on the most reasonable terms.

N. H. CAREY,
L. SAMPSON,
H. HIGHT,
W. HUNTON,
CHARLES NELSON,
} *Committee.*

NOTICE.

A SCHOOL will commence on the 4th of Sept. next, in the New School House of District No. 20, on the East side of the River, under the instruction of Mr. D. L. HURD.

Tuition, per Term of twelve weeks.—In the general English department, $3; in high English and Languages, $4.

D. L. HURD.

Augusta, Aug. 7, 1848. *33

Horse and Cattle Medicine.

S. PAGE & CO. have been appointed agents for the sale of Horse and Cattle Medicines prepared by a regular physician who has spent much time in the study of the science, in London and Edinburgh These articles may be depended upon as good for the uses intended. Pamphlets describing the diseases may be had of the agents.

32 S. PAGE & CO., *Hallowell.*

DYE STUFFS.—S. PAGE & CO. have on hand and offer for sale, Ground Dye Wood and Dyeing Drugs, at the lowest prices, to which the attention of dealers and manufacturers is invited. 33 *Hallowell, Aug.* 10.

SASH, BLINDS & DOORS.

O. & E. W. WILLIAMSON respectfully inform the citizens of Augusta and vicinity that they still occupy a Room in the North end of the New Machine Shop on the Kennebec Dam, where they manufacture and keep on hand a large assortment of the above articles of the best quality at reduced prices.

Those wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. All orders, sent by mail or otherwise, promptly attended to.

ROBERT TUTTLE, of Skowhegan, also keeps them on hand and for sale. O. & E. W. WILLIAMSON.

Augusta, August, 1848. 6m32

PICTOU COAL FOR SALE.

JUST RECEIVED, from Pictou, N. S., a large lot of PICTOU COAL, which I will sell by the chaldron or bushel, on as good terms as can be bought elsewhere.

Call at the Storehouse on Smith's Wharf.

CHARLES H. BECK.

Augusta, August 10, 1848. 32

To the Hon D. WILLIAMS, Judge of the Court of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

THE Petition and Representation of JOHN G. PHINNEY, Administrator on the estate of FANNY C. HOLMES, late of Winthrop, in the Co. of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, respectfully shews, that the personal estate of said deceased which has come into the hands and possession of the said Administrator, is not sufficient to pay the just debts and demands against said estate by the sum of three hundred dollars, and that sale of part only of the real estate of said deceased, will injure the residue thereof.—That the said Administrator therefore makes application to this Court, and prays your Honor that he may be authorized and empowered, agreeably to law, to sell and pass deeds to convey all of the real estate of said deceased, as will be necessary to satisfy the demands now against said estate, with incidental charges. All which is respectfully submitted. JOHN G. PHINNEY.

COUNTY OF KENNEBEC, ss.—*At a Court of Probate held in Augusta, on the 1st Monday of Aug.,* 1848.

On the Petition aforesaid, ORDERED, That notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that all persons interested may attend on the 1st Monday of Sept. next, at the Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and shew cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. Such notice to be given before said Court.

D. WILLIAMS, *Judge.*

Attest: F. DAVIS, *Register.*
Copy of the petition and order thereon.
Attest: F. DAVIS, *Register* 32

KENNEBEC, SS.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the 1st Monday of Aug., A. D. 1848.

ANN M. SMART, Widow of JAMES SMART, late of China, in said county, deceased, having presented her application for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased:

ORDERED, That the said widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said county, on the 1st Monday of Sept. next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. D. WILLIAMS, *Judge.*

Copy. Attest—F. DAVIS, *Register.* 32

KENNEBEC, SS.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the 1st Monday of August, A. D. 1848.

OLIVE R. ROBINSON, Administratrix on the estate of JAMES M. ROBINSON, late of Mt Vernon, in said county, deceased, having presented her account of administration of the estate of said deceased, for allowance:

ORDERED, That the said Adm'x give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said county, on the first Monday of Sept. next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. D. WILLIAMS, *Judge.*

Copy. Attest—F. DAVIS, *Register.* 32

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of WM. A. ROBINSON, late of Vassalboro', in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

CHARLES B. ROBBINS.

August 7, 1848. 32

KENNEBEC, SS.—*To the heirs at law and all others interested in the Estate of* ELIAH WOOD, *late of Winthrop, in said County, deceased, testate:*

GREETING.

WHEREAS, a certain instrument, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, has been presented to me for Probate by SAMUEL P. BENSON, one of the Executors therein named—

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Augusta, on the first Monday of September, 1848, to show cause, if any you have, against the same.

In Probate Court, at Augusta, on the 1st Monday of August, 1848. D. WILLIAMS, *Judge.*

Copy. Attest—F. DAVIS, *Register.* 32

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

J. E. LADD has just received a fresh supply of Genuine Drugs &c., now opening at the New Drug Store, West end of Kennebec Bridge.

April 25. 17

CHLOROFORM TOOTH ACHE DROPS, for sale by April 11, 1848. 15 J. E. LADD.

DR. MANLY HARDY'S JAUNDICE BITTERS—for sale by the doz. or single paper by J. E. LADD.

TRUSSES, ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS and SHOULDER BRACES, in great variety, just received and for sale by 22 EBEN FULLER.

PAINTS, OIL, VARNISH &c., just received and for sale at the lowest rate, by 22 EBEN FULLER.

ENGLISH LINSEED OIL.—200 gallons just rec'd and for sale very low by 22 EBEN FULLER.

NEW MACHINE SHOP.
DALY, KENNEDY & COMPANY,

WOULD respectfully give notice that they have taken the Machine Shop formerly occupied by W. WALCOTT, and will manufacture HAND LATHES, TURNING ENGINES, PLANING MACHINES for IRON, SLIDE RESTS, CHUCKS and SCREW TOOLS, including all kinds of Tools used in Machine Shops. Also,

Steam Engines built and Machinery repaired.

N. B. Particular attention will be paid to all kinds of JOB WORK. Shop west end of Kennebec Dam.

Augusta, January 1, 1848. 1

WHITE LEAD.

8000 LBS. Boston White Lead, ground and dry, pure and extra, just received in prime order, for sale low by J. E. LADD.

April 25, 1848. 17

Rosendale Hydraulic Cement.

THE above celebrated Cement constantly on hand and for sale by GEO. WILLIAMS

Augusta, June 27, 1848. 5m26

SHIP CHANDLERY.

CORDAGE of all kinds, Rosin, Tar, Duck, Purchase Blocks, and all kinds of Ship Chandlery, constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prces, by GEO. WILLIAMS.

Augusta

The Maine Farmer; A Family Newspaper, Devoted to Agriculture, Mechanic Arts, Literature, General Intelligence, &c. &c.

The Muse.

[From Neal's Saturday Gazette.]

THE THUNDER STORM.

BY OLIVER OLNEY.

Majestic rose the orb of day,
And on its course it sped away,
Over the fields and flow'rets gay,
Sending around its heart and light;
Till near the zenith it is seen,
With sky around and air between,
And with the same majestic mien,
Descending slow to meet the night.

But e'er the distant west is found,
The dark'ning clouds that hover round,
Ushering forth a rumbling sound,
Are gath'ring in their onward course;
A stir is seen among the leaves,
That hung so gently on the trees,
Scarce shaken by the rustling breeze,
That now assumes a whirlwind force.

That breeze becomes a rushing blast,
Loaded with dust comes sweeping past,
Each moment stronger than the last,
Rejoicing in its kingly power;
The stately oak prostrate is laid,
The spot where erst it cast its shade,
Quickly for it a grave is made
Beside the lowly, humble flower.

The clouds grow dark and darker still,
The lightning flashes at its will,
While slowly flows the puny rill,
Between the banks where flow'rets grow;
The rain-drops soon in torrents pour,
Each moment faster than before,
Swelling the rills—which running o'er,
Flow on in paths they do not know.

Ever we see the lightning's flash,
Ever we hear a deaf'ning crash,
In distant woods where waters dash,
And lond the thunder's echoes sound;
The bleating sheep—the lowing herd,
The timid, songful, merry bird,
No more in varied tone are heard,
In all the shady groves around.

But soon the cloud will pass away—
The sun dart forth with vivid ray—
His gorgeous bow on them to lay—
The covenant God hath given;
"On the cloud I will place my bow,
That mortal man may always know,
That I will never cease to show
Mercy on Earth, might in Heaven."

The Story-Teller.

[From Holden's Magazine.]

THE MYSTERIOUS HUNTSMAN.

A TALE OF ILLINOIS.

BY PAUL CRAYTON.

CHAPTER I.

To him who has been pent up in the walls of a city during a portion of his life, or to him who has sailed for months upon the ocean without beholding land, there can be no sight more beautiful, more refreshing, than the prairie, between the months of May and October.

We speak not of the prairie which has been described as low, monotonous, and capable of giving root and nourishment to naught but tall, coarse grass, but of the prairie as it really exists—broad, fertile, undulating, covered with a robe of the richest green, and ornamented with a variety of the loveliest wild flowers—in short, of the prairie which the first American poet has so beautifully described, and which we have wandered over in person, day after day, with no companion save our dog and gun.

Within a few years the population of the prairies of Illinois, has increased with astonishing rapidity. The banks of all the principal rivers, which are bordered for the most part with thickets and heavy oak trees, are now inhabited by emigrants from almost every portion of the world. The timber is fallen, the deer is hunted from his native home, and on the broad prairies, which extend from stream to stream, houses, barns, and fields of grain appear.

Upon the banks of the *Reviere des Plaines*, several miles south of the famous Mount Juliet, which Schoolcraft has so ably described, there dwelt, not many years ago, a family which had emigrated from Vermont. The population at that time was somewhat thinner than at present, but still the neighborhood in which this family resided, boasted of many respectable emigrants from the Eastern States. Of these, were none more highly esteemed than the family in question, and surely none possessed a finer locality or richer lands. In short, Mr. Austin was an industrious, enterprising, and benevolent man; his wife a fit companion for such an individual, and the fair Ellen, the worthy offspring of an upright father, and a once beautiful and still good-looking mother.

Besides Ellen, who was sixteen years of age, Mr. Austin had another child—a son—who had remained at the East to finish his education, and who, at the time our story opens, was daily expected by his parents in the West. This young man was of a fiery disposition, talented, but self-conceited, headstrong, and above all, bitterly satirical.

Not far from the residence of Mr. Austin, which, as we have said, was on the banks of the Des Plaines, there lived a young man of an excentric disposition, about whose existence a sort of a mystery hung. He was about twenty-five years of age, tall, well made, dark complexion, and possessed of a most striking and expressive countenance, which, if not handsome, was at least dignified and manly. He lived alone upon the edge of the prairie, dividing his time between hunting, fishing, and cultivating a small tract of land which he had purchased. He was affable to all; but there was only one being whose society he courted; and that one was Ellen Austin. In fact, matters had been carried so far that it was rumored that Clinton Grover and Ellen Austin were soon to be united by bands which Death alone can sever. It is needless to say that Ellen's companion cautioned her against encouraging the addresses of one she scarcely knew, and who was apparently poor and friendless. However, there was something in Clinton's appearance that dispelled all her doubts, and won her heart in spite of his poverty and mysterious course of life.

CHAPTER II.

It was in the month of August; the day was drawing to its close, and the shades of evening were gathering slowly over the prairie. It was at that hour when day seems to melt gently away, and the stars appear faint and glimmering, upon the canopy of heaven.

A hunter, at that time, might have been seen plodding his way along the sloping banks of the Des Plaines. His gun was upon his shoulder, and his game-bag, filled with a dozen fat grouse, or prairie-hens, was strapped upon his back. A faithful pointer, faint and weary, followed close behind him, stopping occasionally to bathe his burning tongue in the waters of the stream.

This hunter was no other than Clinton Grover. In the middle of the afternoon he had wandered forth to enjoy his favorite sport, and giving way to the excitement of the hunt, had carelessly proceeded several miles from home. Hunger now became pressing, and having left the prairie for the bank of the stream, he began to look forward in hopes of seeing the well-known roof of a tavern which was situated on the banks of the river Des Plaines.

At length, after proceeding some distance down the stream, the inn of the "White Rabbit" appeared in view. This was a rudely constructed building, designed for the accommodation of hunters and travellers in that portion of the West; and well it carried out its design, as we *ourself* can witness, having more than once had occasion to test the skill of the good landlord, and to taste his wines, his venison and wild fowls.

Clinton entered without ceremony, and giving his gun and bag of game into the hands of Boniface, threw himself carelessly upon a lounge.

"You are always sure of making a good haul, you are," said the landlord, casting a glance of admiration at the heavy game-bag. "If I should hunt a week, I'm sure I couldn't kill a dozen such fat chickens as you have got to-day."

"And not only to-day," returned Clinton, "but during just two hours time this afternoon. But it is nothing; I have killed twice that number before now in half the time."

"Lucky fellow!" sighed the landlord.

"Lucky? Why every man has his gifts, as my grandfather used to say. I have the good fortune of being a tolerable good shot, while you, old fellow, are blessed with the faculty which enables you to get up the most tempting supper in the world. By the way, I am a little faint in the regions of the stomach, and the memory of the fat venison steaks I've had the honor of eating at your table before now, makes me impatient; so serve me a dish as soon as possible, and in addition to the usual fee, you shall take your choice of the chickens in my bag."

"Good!" exclaimed the landlord; "and if you've no objections, I will take the rest at the usual price."

"Impossible," replied Grover, "I have killed them expressly to give to my neighbors." But the supper."

"In eleven minutes and a quarter," said Boniface, looking at his watch.

Left to himself, Clinton Grover took his dog's head upon his knees, and stroking his neck mechanically, was soon lost in meditation.

He had remained but a short time in this position, when two travellers arrived at the door of the inn. The waiter hastened to take care of their horse and carriage, and to invite them to enter.

"Water him in half an hour, and give him four quarts of oats," said the elder of the two, who was apparently one of those who, at that time, in case of necessity, helped travellers on their way by private conveyance. "Do not unharness him," he continued, "for although he has been driven from Chicago today, he has got some half dozen miles farther to go to-night."

"Is it not more than half-a-dozen miles?" asked the younger traveller.

"It is not more than eight, at the farthest," replied his companion.

"Then it seems to me, it is scarcely worth the while to stop."

"You can do as you like about it," said the elder traveller, somewhat sharply; "but as for my horse, he shall go no farther until he has been fed."

"I beg your pardon," returned the other, "I had forgotten the horse in my impatience to get along."

The two now entered the tavern, and Clinton Grover had a fair view of the countenance and figure of each. The younger alone attracted his attention. He was a year or two younger than himself, and possessed of a fine dark eye, a lofty brow, and a slight but well proportioned frame. He entered, and sat down at a short distance from the huntsman.

Clinton, who was somewhat vexed to think that his supper was delayed, continued to pat the neck of the dog without appearing to notice the strangers.

As is often the case, when we least wish for company, two additional travellers arrived just at the time when the landlord was coming to announce that supper for three was ready. As it was his custom to make all his guests sup together, he hastened to order a few additional preparations, thus causing a second delay, to the great annoyance of Clinton.

The new-comers advanced in the bar-room, and seemed greatly rejoiced at beholding the young traveller who sat opposite Clinton. It appeared that they had become acquainted at Juliet, or on the road between that place and Chicago.

Clinton, who was of a taciturn disposition, remained silent while the four new-comers engaged in a lively conversation. At length the supper was announced.

The table was plentifully spread, but five excellent appetites served greatly to relieve it of its load. The repast ended, the company returned to the bar-room, in which the horse-boy had, in the meantime, been regaling Fido, Clinton's dog, with scraps of venison and poultry.

CHAPTER III.

"Dogs are curious animals," said the young traveller whom we have described, regarding Fido, and at the same time lighting his cigar.

Fido, as if conscious of being the subject of conversation, crept to his master's side and slunk behind his chair. Clinton paid no attention to the remark, but began to make preparations for continuing his journey homeward.

"Curious animals," continued the young man, who was evidently anxious of saying or doing something to gain the approbation of his companions. "By the way, did you ever see a dog smoke?"

"Never!"

"It is a pity; they are the finest smokers in the world. If you would like to see the operation, I promise to make that cur smoke my cigar."

"Good!" exclaimed his companions.

Clinton said nothing. The young man began to call Fido, who remained obstinately behind his master's chair; at last he advanced, and took the dog by the ears, and in spite of his resistance dragged him to the centre of the room. Clinton's eyes flashed fire, but he said not a word. As for the young traveller, he had promised his companions a treat, and could not easily retreat.

"He may not like the taste at first," said he, proceeding to place his cigar between Fido's lips, "but I promise you he will soon get used to it."

A cry from Fido—a long, pitiful cry—told that in the struggle he was burned.

"Fido, come here," said the hunter, in a half-suppressed but decided tone.

The poor dog struggled to get free, but the young man, who had evidently been piqued by Clinton's silence, still held the animal by the ears.

"Young man," said the hunter, pale with suppressed passion, "let my dog come to me—I have called him."

The traveller answered with a sneer. His companions shrunk back, for they saw the storm about to burst.

"Do you hear?" cried Clinton, starting to his feet.

"And what if I do?"

"Then obey!"

The young man loosed the dog, but it was only to advance with a passionate gesture towards the hunter.

"Do you dare to insult me?" he said.

"Do you dare to abuse my dog in my presence?" retorted the other. "By heavens, if you must vent your abuse on something, I am at your service."

The young traveller, pale with passion, but yet calm, regarded Clinton fixedly, folding his arms.

"You shall give me satisfaction for this," he exclaimed.

"As I said before, I am at your service."

"To-night?"

"Any time."

"But you have no witnesses—"

"One of your companions will do me that service."

"Be it so!"

In half an hour, all things were arranged. It being the evening, and the use of pistols inconvenient, one of the travellers, who was from the South, suggested the utility of swords. Clinton appeared indifferent: his antagonist, who had learned the use of that weapon, was delighted; and accordingly, a pair of short rapiers was produced from one of the traveller's trunks.

The landlord, pale with excited fear, would have ran out to give the alarm, but one of the travellers took his station at the door to prevent both egress and entrance. Fido, who appeared to understand the whole affair, stood behind his master whining most piteously.

The weapons were placed in the hands of the two antagonists, and the word was given to commence. For half a minute their swords played about each other carelessly, but to no effect, except that the first few passes indicated that both were masters of the weapon.

"Landlord," said Clinton, as calmly as if he were merely practicing for exercise, "roast one of the chickens in my bag, for after killing this fellow, I shall want to take a morsel."

"You then expect hard work?" observed the traveller, getting warm.

"On the contrary, as a proof take that!"

Clinton made a rapid thrust, and touched his antagonist's thigh.

"It is nothing—a mere scratch—"

"Only a foretaste of what's to come," interrupted Clinton. "I think you will never teach dogs to smoke any more. By the way, if you have anything to say to these gentlemen—any last request to make—speak, for I am getting impatient."

The traveller was exasperated by the coolness of his antagonist. He made furious thrusts, which Clinton parried with all imaginary ease.

"Speak," repeated the hunter, "for it is now near eight o'clock—when the clock strikes it will be too late!"

The traveller said not a word, but the foam of rage stood upon his ashy lips, and the sweat of agony started from his brow. A fearful silence ensued, broken only by the sharp report of steel clashing upon steel.

The spectators became excited: the pointers of the clock were near the hour, and they felt that the hunter would keep his word.

The clock struck.

At the first stroke, Clinton made a feint; at the second, he gave the fatal thrust!

The traveller uttered a suppressed cry, and throwing up his arms, fell backward to the ground.

"It is a pity," said Clinton, wiping the sweat from his brow, "but he would have it so! Gentlemen, you are witnesses of my conduct."

"Perfectly honorable!" cried one.

"Admirably," added another.

"Then you will be so good as to excuse me. Send to Juliet immediately for a surgeon, and if there is any help for him, neglect nothing that can be done. Landlord, please to hand me my gun."

The landlord obeyed, trembling; and Clinton left the inn.

CHAPTER IV.

In an hour the hunter was in the presence of Ellen Austin. The two went forth and wandered along the banks of the Des Plaines.

"Ellen," said Clinton, "do you know why I wished to speak with you—why I have led you hither?"

"No—but you are pale—very pale!"

"Well might I be pale, for this night I have committed a horrible deed! Ellen, I have had a quarrel—a foolish quarrel, and I have slain a man!"

"Clinton!" shrieked the poor girl, fainting in his arms—"Heavens! what do you say?"

"I fear I have killed him, and I am come to bid you farewell. You know the penalty."

And Clinton stooped to bathe the brow of the fainting Ellen in the water.

"Oh!" she exclaimed, reviving; "you are then—a—"

"A murderer, perhaps," interrupted Clinton. "But it was not my fault, altogether; he provoked the duel."

"A duel—did you say a duel?"

"Yes, he insulted me, and the consequences followed."

"Oh! you are not then a murderer?"

"The world will not regard me as such, Ellen; but if you do not I am contented. But yet, dear Ellen, we must part! I will escape to St. Louis; whither, if you love me—"

"Oh! Clinton!"

"You will not hesitate to follow in time. Your father will accompany you, for he is a man of honor, and will understand my position. But now let us return back to the house, for I must away."

Clinton pressed her to his heart, then led, or rather carried her, to her father's house.

"Farewell!" he murmured, when they were near the door.

"Oh! must we part?" sighed Ellen.

In a burst of tenderness Clinton clasped her to his bosom.

At that moment, a horseman rode furiously by them and thundered at the door. The two were concealed in the shadow of the house, but they heard and saw all that passed.

"What can be the matter?" murmured Ellen.

"Wait a moment and we will see."

Ellen's father appeared at the door.

"Does Mr. Austin live here?" cried the horseman.

"I am he."

"Mr. Austin, I am come to inform you that a young man at the White Rabbit Inn, calling himself your son, has fought a duel, and is now lying at the point of death."

"God of mercy!" exclaimed the old man, rushing into the house.

"Clinton, Clinton!" sobbed Ellen; "you have killed my brother!"

The girl fainted; the hunter, clasping her in his arms, bore her into the house, imprinted a last kiss upon her ashy lips, and rushed wildly from the presence of her astonished parents.

At midnight, when the stars looked coldly down upon the earth, and no sound was heard save the hum of insects and the howl of the prairie wolf, Clinton was wandering alone over the earth, a fugitive, crushed with remorse and vain regret.

CHAPTER V.

Mr. Austin hastened to the inn where lay his wounded son; wounded we say, for Frederick was not dead. Stretched out upon a bed of agony, the anxious father found him, and thanked heaven that he was still alive.

"You are severely hurt?" said Mr. Austin, pressing his hand while tears gathered in his eyes.

"A slight wound—a mere trifle," replied Frederick; and a faint smile played upon his lips.

The surgeon arrived; the wound was pronounced exceeding dangerous, but not mortal. The old man wept for joy!

On the following morning, Mr. Austin and Ellen went to visit Frederick. The poor girl had scarcely recovered from the shock of the preceding night, but anxiety for her brother bore her up. She had not yet dared to confess to her parents who was the antagonist of their son, nor could she realize the fearful truth herself.

The travellers had left the inn, but the landlord gave a full relation of the duel, concealing only the name of Clinton. On the arrival of Ellen and her mother, however, he changed his resolution and revealed the whole. At the name of Clinton, Austin started.

"Ah! that explains his conduct of last night," he cried.

"He has fled!" said Ellen, covering her face in her hands.

"And it is well!" exclaimed her father, sternly.

For three weeks Frederick Austin was unable to leave the inn; but at the end of that time he was sufficiently recovered to be transported to his father's house.

Still Ellen heard nothing from her absent lover. Her anxiety and grief for his absence, were equalled only by her joy to think that he was not the murderer of her brother. To him, Ellen told all her heart; and when she related many acts of generosity in Clinton, Frederick, who knew by experience that he was brave, openly approved of her choice, and while he forgave his former antagonist, regretted exceedingly that he had fled where none pursued.

Frederick was soon able to walk about; he and his sister then took short strolls upon the prairie and on the river banks, and ended by prolonging gradually their walks. When the young man had regained his strength, he either went forth alone with his dog and gun, or accompanied by his sister, made short excursions on horseback. It is needless to say that Ellen, like a true maid of the prairie, rode with the utmost grace and ease.

Frederick, notwithstanding the arrogance of which we have seen him guilty, was naturally of a pleasing disposition, generous and obliging. His love of satire and fun sometimes carried him to extremes, and his self-will bordered on insolence; but he had changed somewhat since his recovery, which fact was owing perhaps to the lesson Clinton had taught him at the inn, and the fatal consequences of his presumption

* * * * * * *

Two months passed by, and still no news from Clinton Grover reached the ear of the anxious Ellen.

Summer was gone, and autumn, with its chilling frosts, had robbed the prairie of its robe of green. The leaves of the forest had fallen to the ground, and the prairie grass had become withered and sere.

It was on one of those days when the melancholy of autumn is joined to the beauty of summer, that Frederick and his sister rode forth upon the prairie, and excited by the influence of the fresh prairie breeze, unconsciously proceeded several miles from home.

They were upon the broad prairie, which extended far away on every side, undulating and beautiful, although covered with dry and withered grass.

The sun went down before they thought to return; but as evening approached, and the silent prairie became clothed in gloom, they paused with one consent and turned their horses homeward.

They now galloped on at a rapid pace; but night came and they were still far from home.

Night, but not darkness!

Behind them, far away on the prairie, a broad gleam of light appeared—quivering, intense!

The prairie was on fire!

"Heavens!" exclaimed Frederick—"look!"

"The fire!" cried Ellen.

"Yes—the prairie is burning! forward, or we are lost."

The steeds needed no urging; they bounded away as if conscious of danger.

The breeze freshened, and the dry grass was consumed like powder in the flames which swept along the earth.

Onward, onward dashed the steeds, bearing their riders swiftly over the prairie; but the flames were behind them, more swift, more furious than they.

Onward, onward still they flew; but the deer bounded by them in his flight, and the fluttering of wings over their heads, told that the birds of the air were more swift than they.

Trembling with fear, Ellen lashed her steed and kept close to her brother's side. Oh! that was a wild spectacle—the prairie illuminated by the fierce glare of light, the raging flames, and the cloud of black and dismal smoke, which gave to the canopy of heaven a fearful tint of gloom.

Onward dashed the steeds, but the winds were swifter than they; and the flames were on the wings of the wind. Already the hot breath of the conflagration swept over them like the Simoom of the desert.

All behind them was a fierce glare of light; all before them darkness and gloom. Suddenly a faint light was seen upon a distant hill—like a torch held by the hand of man—and it approached, waving to and fro. At last the form of the bearer was indistinctly visible.

"Faster!" cried Frederick, "and we are saved! Heavens! the flames are gaining on us still—faster—faster!"

But to increase their speed was impossible. The crackling flames were already upon them, when the torch which they had seen approaching was suddenly plunged into the grass a hundred rods before them.

In a moment the flames shot upward, and the form of the stranger was seen, still holding the the flaming torch. Frederick and Ellen were between two fires, but the one was fleeing before them, while the other was close—close upon their backs. They saw the form of the stranger already upon the black space which the foremost fire had left, and terrible was their struggle to reach it before overtaken by the flames behind. The smoke rolled over them—the swift flames were already beneath the hoofs of their steeds—they were blinded, suffocated, burned—but they were saved.

The fire before them swept onward—onward—leaving in its track the earth all charred and bare. The flames behind died away at the point where the stranger had plunged his torch into the grass, or swept around them in a broad circle—a circle of raging fire.

Arrived on the black space of ground, the jaded horses staggered and fell exhausted to the earth. Ellen uttered a cry of alarm as her animal reeled beneath her, but as she fell, the stranger—their saviour—caught her in his arms. Feeling herself thrown headlong to the ground, she had closed her eyes; but now she opened them, and they fell upon the countenance of the stranger.

"Clinton!" she exclaimed, and fainted in his arms.

"Ellen! it is indeed you!" murmured the hunter, clasping her to his bosom. "Thank God! thank God!"

"Thank God!" echoed Frederick, "you have saved our lives."

CHAPTER VI.

Upon hearing a voice behind him, Clinton looked around. By the glare of the flames, the two young men recognized each other.

"Heavens!" exclaimed the hunter, "what do I see?"

"Your friend," cried Frederick, grasping him by the hand.

"Whom I supposed dead—dead by my hand!" murmured Clinton. "Ah! what joy!"

"Indeed, what joy!" echoed Ellen, a faint smile playing upon her lips.

When the excitement and surprise were over Clinton told his history since the fatal meeting between him and Ellen's brother, supposing that Frederick was dead, and fearing not only the law but also the hatred of Ellen, he had roamed for weeks over the prairie, spending but little of his time in the towns. At last he became tired of such a life, and resolved to return to the Des Plaines and learn whether he was really the object of hatred he supposed. For several days he lingered about his old house, not daring to discover himself even to his former friends. On the night in question, he sought refuge in the house of a squatter, who had taken up his abode far out upon the prairie. He saw the fire; he waited for it to approach, when he beheld the forms of two persons on horseback between him and the flames. The squatter's house was safe, for it was surrounded by furrowed ground so that it was impossible for the fire to reach it; but Clinton remained not there. He seized a torch and rushing into the midst of the danger, saved the lives of Frederick and his sister.

This recital ended, the three returned to the squatter's hut, Frederick leading the horses, and Ellen leaning upon her lover's arm.

On the following morning they returned to the Des Plaines, which was distant some half dozen miles, and rejoiced the hearts of Mr. Austin and his wife, who had supposed them lost.

Four weeks from that time the population on the River Des Plaines, for several miles around, was gathered together at the village church, to witness an imposing ceremony. It was the marriage of Clinton and Ellen! The two antagonists of the White Rabbit became brothers; it is needless to state that their quarrel was never renewed.

"And now," said Ellen, "I beg to know your history, Clinton. I have never questioned you on that point before, but loved you for what you were, not what you might have been."

"You shall be satisfied," returned her husband; "in a few words I will tell you my history."

"I have no family. My mother died when I was very young. I then had a father and a sister left. Five years ago my father died of grief. Would you know the cause? It was my sister's dishonor! A villain from Philadelphia, near which city we lived, won her heart. She fell. She too died in consequence of her error. But her betrayer did not escape! I sought him out—we met! We fought with pistols—a bullet pierced his breast!

"I left my property, which is considerable, in the hands of a friend, and fled with a little ready money to the west. Here I have lived ever since—self-exiled from a place which shame, not the law, forced me to leave. Some have regarded me as a mysterious being—some have shunned me—others, and you are among the number, I trust, have dared to love. Is it not so, dear Ellen?"

The young wife twined her arms about her husband's neck: her eyes, which swam in tenderness, told a tale of the holiest affection. She remembered that the blood upon his hands was excused by the sin that had provoked its shedding, and woman's natural horror of the destruction of life was overcome.

"Then we can live contented and happy," said the huntsman, clasping her to his bosom. And they have done so. Hard, however, was the early fate of him who, because the law would not punish the libertine, was induced, by society, to handle the weapons of the so-called "man of honor."

A Rare Client. A good joke has been told us of a young lawyer who sports a shingle in the vicinity of Wall street. One of the warmest days of last week, he was called upon by a Frenchman, with a request that he would immediately accompany him to his house, as he wanted his advice. Without a moment's loss of time our lawyer threw down his books and started, consoling himself during a long walk up Hudson street, with a vision of a $5 retainer and a long bill of costs. Upon arriving at the domicil of his client he was ushered up stairs, introduced to the wife of the Frenchman, and very complacently waited the opening of the buisness. "Monsieur," said the client, "they ave got smallpox like de de-vil down stairs, and up stairs they ave got it a —— sight worse, and they ave shut up my gangway." Without waiting to hear more the lawyer caught up his hat, and giving the Frenchman a not very polite benediction, bolted the house, returning to his office in no enviable state of feeling, after his walk of three miles, to give his advice to a man surrounded by small-pox patients.

[New York Tribune.

Sympathy. A good Deacon making an official visit to a dying neighbor, who was a very churlish and universally unpopular man, put the usual question.—

"Are you willing to go, my friend?"

"Oh, yes," said the sick man, "I am."

"Well," said the simple minded Deacon, "I am glad you are, for *all the neighbors are willing!*"

A Farmer, the other day, in a fit of absence of mind, hitched himself to his cart, and put his horse inside. He did not discover his mistake until he received a smart cut of the whip from the newly installed driver.

The last horse story. "Is your horse fast?" inquired a Vermont horse dealer.

"Beats all creation."

"Good bottom?"

"He's all bottom. Why, I drove him so far one day that it took two days to get him back again."

How to grow pickles. A man in Louisiana plants cucumbers and *waters* them with *vinegar*; the vines produce excellent pickles, the Crescent City says.

BOSTON AND LOWELL—1848.

The New, Safe, and Fast Sailing Steamer

KENNEBEC, CAPT. NATH'L KIMBALL,

UNTIL further notice, will leave Steamboat Wharf, Hallowell, MONDAY and THURSDAY, for Boston, at 2½ Gardiner at 3, and Bath at 6 o'clock P. M.

Returning—Leaves *FOSTER'S WHARF*, Boston, TUESDAY & FRIDAY evenings. The Kennebec is a new boat, built expressly for this route; is well furnished with boats and fire engines; and her good qualities as a sea boat, with her splendid accommodations, have rendered her a great favorite with the traveling public; and the proprietors hope to have a *share* of the business the coming season.

FARE—to Boston, $2,00 } Meals Extra.
" to Lowell, 2,00 }

Stages will be in readiness, on the arrival of the Kennebec in Hallowell, to carry passengers to Winthrop, Readfield, Wilton, Livermore, Farmington, Dixfield, Canton, Skowhegan, Norridgewock, Waterville, &c.

The Steamer PHŒNIX will also be in readiness to take freight and passengers to and from Waterville, on the days of arrival and sailing. A. H. HOWARD, *Agent.*

N. B. This boat will take no *Live Calves* on freight this season.

Hallowell, April, 1848. 15tf

New Arrangement!—Railroad Line for

PORTLAND, LOWELL, & BOSTON.

STEAMER HUNTRESS, Capt. DAVIS BLANCHARD, leaves Hallowell at 8½, Gardiner at 9¾, Richmond, at 9¼, and Bath at 11 A. M., on *Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays*, for PORTLAND, where passengers can take the 3 o'clock train of cars for LOWELL and BOSTON; arrive in Lowell at 6 o'clock; also, in Boston at 8 o'clock same evening.

Returning—Cars leave the *Lowell Depot* at 7 o'clock A. M.; also leave the *Eastern and Maine Railroad Depots, in Boston*, at 7 o'clock A. M., on *Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays*, connecting with the *HUNTRESS*, at PORTLAND, that leaves for the KENNEBEC immediately on their arrival.

FARE.

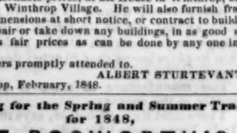
From Hallowell, Gardiner and Richmond to Lowell, $2,20
" " " " Boston. 2,00
" Bath to Lowell, 1,80
" " Boston, 1,50
" Hallowell, Gardiner and Richmond to Portland, 1,50
" Bath to Portland, 1,00

Passengers for Lowell will notice, by the New Arrangement, that by taking the Huntress they will arrive in Lowell the same evening, thus avoid having to go to Boston to go to Lowell. Also, Passengers can have their choice of taking the Upper or Lower Route to or from Boston.

☞ *Passengers or Freight* taken or left at any of the Depots between Portland and Boston.

Agents.—C. G. BACHELDER, *Hallowell*; A. T. PERKINS, *Gardiner*; J. E. BROWN, *Bath*; CHARLES GOWEN, *Augusta*; R. W. FRAY, *Waterville*. 15

BOSTON AND LOWELL—1848.



Steamer Charter Oak, Capt. E. H. Sanford,

WILL, until further notice, leave Steamboat Wharf, Hallowell, TUESDAY and FRIDAY, for Boston, at 2½, Gardiner at 3, and Bath at 6 o'clock P. M.

Returning—Leaves *FOSTER'S WHARF*, Boston, WEDNESDAY and SATRRDAY evenings.

FARE—to Boston, $1,50 } Meals Extra.
" to Lowell, 2,00 }

ARIEL WALL, *Agent, Hallowell.*

N. B. This boat will take no *Live Calves* on freight this season.

Hallowell, April, 1848. 15tf

FURNITURE, CHAIRS, &c.

DAVID KNOWLTON,

ON OAK STREET,

HAS on hand a large assortment of FURNITURE, CHAIRS, SOFAS, LOOKING GLASSES, &c. Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine before they buy elsewhere.

Birch and Pine COFFINS of all sizes, on hand.

N. B. All kinds of Old Furniture Repaired at Short Notice.

Augusta, Oct., 1846. 43

STAGE NOTICE!

THE subscriber will run Stages from Augusta to Anson, DAILY—passing thro' *Belgrade, Smithfield, and Norridgewock*, after the arrival of the Steamboats from Boston, on boat days, *provided they arrive at the wharf before 12 o'clock M.*; and should they not arrive before that time, Extras may be fitted out. And on other days they will leave on the arrival of the Western Mail, and the Gardiner and Hallowell Hourlies, between 9 and 10 o'clock A. M.

Passengers coming in the boats, or traveling from Gardiner, Hallowell and Augusta, to Solon and New Portland, will do well to take this Route, as they can arrive at *either* place on the same evening—at the regular fare.

Returning—Will leave Anson every morning at about 4 o'clock, and arrive at Augusta in season for any of the afternoon boats for Boston, or for the Railroad Line on the following days, viz: Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Stages will also be in readiness at all times to take passengers to and from the Boats; and will call for and leave passengers at any house in the village of Augusta.

Persons wishing to be called for by the above coaches, to go in any of the Boats—or in the Belfast, or Mercer and New Sharon Stages—will please to register their names at the Stage Office at the Bookstore of ALONZO GAUBERT, Water st., or at the Augusta or Mansion Houses, State st.

Persons who may be in waiting for either of the Hourlies, will find a convenient sitting room at the Hourly and Stage Office.

N. B. As the above Stages on leaving will always call at this Stage Office, persons who may have packages to forward, or business to transact at any of the above-named places, by the drivers, they can do so by leaving their orders in the care of Mr. Gaubert. V. D. PINKHAM.

Augusta, June 8, 1848. 26tf

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

FIRE DOGS, Fire Irons, Common and Fancy Bellows; Floor, Hearth, and Hair Brushes; Zinc and Wooden Washboards, Iron and Wood Mop Handles, Wooden Pails, Hair and Wire Seives, Mincers, Coffee Mills, Steelyards, Patent Balances, Lamps, Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, Hand and Tea Bells, Spoons, Shears and Scissors; Enamelled, Britannia, and Japanned Ware. Also, a complete assortment of

Custom Made Tin Ware.

Any article of Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper, made to order, and repairing done at short notice, at the sign of the **stove, No. 3**, *North's Block, Water street.*

N. B. Cash paid for old Iron, Brass, Copper, Pewter, Lead, and Rags. GEO. STARRETT.

Augusta, June, 1848. 24

LUMBER--LUMBER.

THE subscriber gives notice to those who may be desirous of purchasing, that he keeps constantly on hand all kinds of Lumber, such as Pine, Hemlock or Hard Wood PLANK, BOARDS, JOIST and TIMBER. Also, CLAPBOARDS and SHINGLES, of all qualities, which he will sell at reasonable prices, at his House in Winthrop, or delivered at Winthrop Village. He will also furnish frames of any dimensions at short notice, or contract to build, remove, repair or take down any buildings, in as good style and at as fair prices as can be done by any one in the country.

All orders promptly attended to.

ALBERT STURTEVANT.

Winthrop, February, 1848. 9

Clothing for the Spring and Summer Trade, for 1848,

AT BOSWORTH'S

Cloth, Clothing, Tailoring, and Gentlemen's Furnishing Store, No. 5, Bridge's Block, Water Street.

THE Proprietors of this well known and long established "Depot" for *Ready Made Clothing*, are prepared to exhibit to their friends, customers and strangers, *the Largest Stock ever offered by them*, Manufactured expressly for the *Spring and Summer Trade, by themselves*—made in the best manner and most Modern Styles. No pains have been or will be spared to keep up the reputation of this Establishment. The best and most desirable styles of Garments will always be found. Strangers visiting town will find it for their interest to call at this place.

Custom Work.—We have a large Stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Vestings, &c., which will be made up to order by experienced workmen, and warranted to give perfect satisfaction. R. T. & J. I. BOSWORTH.

Augusta, April 28, 1848. 18

LIFE INSURANCE!

THE New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, established in Boston, with a capital stock of $100,000, in their last annual report, in December last, made the following exhibit, viz.

Whole No. of policies issued, 1557
Whole amount of receipts of last year, $88,745 27
" " expenditures, including am't paid out for losses, ($17,900 00,) and interest on capital stock, 22,717 09

Accumulation during yr. ending Nov. 30, 1847, $66,026 18
" previous to Nov. 30, 1847, 104,313 67

Total, $170,339 85

Such is the actual condition of the Company, presenting very strong inducements to others to become members and participate proportionably in the success which has already attended it, as well as in its favorable prospects for the future.

Applications may be made to

BENJ. A. G. FULLER, *Agent.*

Augusta, Jan. 1, 1848 22

DR. SNELL'S TOOTH POWDER for sale by
25 EBEN FULLER.

ACCORDEONS—a good assortment received and for sale, at No. 10, Arch Row, by
June 14. 24 ALONZO GAUBERT.

BARBER'S Horse Powders, and Dillow's Heave Cure, for sale by
25 EBEN FULLER.

Cramp and Pain Killer,

BY far the most effectual remedy known for Cramp in the limbs or stomach; violent pain, however or wherever situated; stitches in the back or side, bilious colic in its worst forms, all rheumatic affections, spinal diseases, inflammatory sore throat, tooth ache, &c. For sale by a
120 DILLINGHAM & TITCOMB, August.

HUNTER'S PULMONARY BALSAM, a safe and effectual remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, and CONSUMPTION, for sale wholesale and retail, by
120 DILLINGHAM & TITCOMB, Augusta.

MOLASSES—40 hhds. Porto Rico, Cardenas, Massecuilla and Sugar House Molasses, for sale by
June 12. JOHN McARTHUR, *No. 1 Market Sq.*

MAGIC, MOTTO and FLORAL CARDS, for sale by the pack, by COFREN & BLATCHFORD.
July 18, 1848. 29

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS

And Grain Growers.

L. & E. WHITMAN have the pleasure to announce to Farmers and Grain Growers, that they continue to manufacture their WROUGHT IRON RAIL-WAY HORSE POWER, with many *important Improvements*. These Horse Powers have been tested during the past ten years, and found, in every instance, to answer the expectations of all who have used them. The long experience they have had in manufacturing these useful Labor Saving Machines, enables them to furnish a neat, efficient, and durable Double Horse Power and Separator, made of the best materials and thoroughly put together, the combined weight of which shall not exceed 2100 lbs., and which can be transported easily from place to place, as occasion may require. Innumerable testimonials of the excellence of their Horse Power and Separator, might be given. The following extract from the report on Agricultural Machinery exhibited at the National Fair, at Washington, D. C., we think will be sufficient.

"The few remarks we shall have to make about Threshing Machines and their appendages, are just in season. We consider no principle yet discovered for the application of Horse Power, superior to that adopted in Whitman's "Wrought Iron Rail-way Horse Power," and no combination of Agricultural Machinery equal to his Horse Power and Thrasher with Straw Carrier and Fan Mill attached, for economy of both manual and equine labor, and for expedition. We speak experimentally and advisedly."

All who wish to be furnished with Horse Powers and Separators, or either of them separately, can be accommodated by applying at their Manufactory, in Winthrop Village, Kennebec county, Maine. Threshing Machines, detached, will also be supplied if desired.

Whitman's Improved Premium Corn Shellers are also Manufactured at the same place. This valuable Implement has become quite a favorite with Corn Growers, on account of the ease and despatch with which it separates the Corn from the Cob.

Please call and examine the several Improvements we are making and if ready to purchase, we have no doubt we can furnish you a good bargain, a good Machine, and good satisfaction. 23 Winthrop, 1848.

RARE CHANCE TO BUY A FARM.

THE subscriber offers for sale one of the best Farms in the county of Kennebec, being the one on which he formerly lived—situate in the north-west part of Winthrop, about three miles from Winthrop Village